

LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE
OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

Frank E. Moss United States Courthouse
350 South Main Street
Room 348
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

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RULE 1001-1

LOCAL RULES - GENERAL

(a) **Scope and Citation.** Title 11 (“the Code”) and portions of titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (“Fed. R. Bankr. P.”), the Rules of Practice of the United States District Court for the District of Utah (“DUCivR”), these Local Rules of Practice of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah (“Local Rules”), and all standing orders of the court issued under Local Rule 1001-2(a), govern cases, proceedings, and practice before the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah (“court”). These Local Rules should be cited as “Bankr. D. Ut. LBR ____” or “Local Rule_____.”

(b) **Availability.** Copies of these Local Rules, with appendices, are available from the court’s website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and from the clerk's office for a reasonable charge to be determined by the clerk. Upon admission to the bar of the United States District Court for the District of Utah, each attorney will be provided a copy of these Local Rules, with appendices, in force at the time of admission. Attorneys admitted pursuant to Local Rule 2090-1(b) and individuals appearing without an attorney will be provided a copy of these Local Rules upon request and payment to the clerk of the appropriate fee.

(c) **Amendments to the Local Rules.** The court may amend these Local Rules subject to DUCivR 83-7.4. The court will provide notice of proposed amendments and, after a comment period to be determined by the court, notice of the effective date of the approved amendments.

(d) **Definition of Words of Authority.** As used in these Local Rules, the following words of authority have the meaning indicated:

must	=	is required to
must not	=	is required not to
may	=	has discretion to
		is permitted to
		has a right to
is entitled to	=	has a right to
will	=	(expresses a future contingency)
should	=	(denotes a directory provision)
section or §	=	particular section contained in title 11, United States Code

RULE 1001-2

LOCAL RULES - STANDING ORDERS AND ELECTRONIC PROTOCOLS

(a) **Issuance and Availability of Standing Orders.** The court may issue standing orders to govern practice and procedure before this court that supplement these Local Rules with the approval of the Chief Judge of the District Court. All individuals entering an appearance before this court should be familiar with the standing orders. Copies of all current standing orders should be maintained by the clerk, and made available to the public for inspection and copying from the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and from the clerk's office.

(b) **Publication of Standing Orders.** When a new standing order is issued, the clerk should post the standing order on the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and outside the clerk's office for at least 3 months. The clerk should also submit the standing order to the Utah Bar Journal for publication immediately after the standing order or amendment is issued.

(c) **Electronic Filing Protocols.** The court may from time to time post usage protocols related to electronic filing to assist Filing Users. The court's posted usage protocols do not have the effect of standing orders. All Filing Users should be familiar with the electronic filing protocols. Copies of all current electronic filing protocols should be maintained by the clerk, and made available to the public for inspection and copying from the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and from the clerk's office.

RULE 1007-1

LISTS, SCHEDULES, STATEMENTS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

(a) Petitions, Schedules, Statements, and Plans.

(1) Procedures for Dismissal of Chapter 7, 11, or 12 Cases for Failure to Timely File Certain Papers. If a debtor does not timely file certain papers identified in subsections A, B, and C below, the case will be dismissed using the following procedure unless otherwise recommended by the United States trustee or case trustee or unless otherwise ordered by the court. The United States trustee or case trustee must file a Section 341 Meeting Report (Report) indicating the failure to comply and serve it on the debtor and debtor's attorney. If the Report contains a recommendation that the case not be dismissed, the case shall not be dismissed and administration of the case shall continue without prejudice to any motion to dismiss filed by a party in interest. If the Report does not contain a recommendation that the case not be dismissed and if an objection to dismissal is not filed within 21 days after the Report is mailed, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case. If an objection is timely filed, the dismissal is stayed. The objecting party must set a hearing and give notice to parties in interest as provided in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(a). Unless the court orders otherwise, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case if a hearing on the objection is not held within 40 days after the objection is filed.

(A) Voluntary Case in Which the Debtor is Not an Individual. The court may dismiss a voluntary case in which the debtor is not an individual,

except a case that has been converted from a chapter 11 case to a chapter 7 case, if the debtor fails to file a list of creditors' names and addresses under Local Rule 1007-1, a list of equity security holders, or documents required by § 521(a)(1) or § 1116(1), within the time provided by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007 or any extension granted under § 1116(3).

(B) Voluntary Chapter 11 or 12 Case in Which the Debtor is an Individual. The court may dismiss a voluntary case if the debtor fails to file a list of creditors' names and addresses under Local Rule 1007-1, or documents required by § 521(a)(1) or § 1116(1), within the time provided by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007 or within any extension granted under § 1116(3).

(C) Voluntary Chapter 7 Case in Which the Debtor is an Individual. The court may dismiss a voluntary case, except a case that has been converted from a chapter 11 case to a chapter 7 case, if the debtor fails to file a list of creditors' names and addresses under Local Rule 1007-1, or documents required by § 521(a)(1) and Fed. R. Bank. P. 1007(b)(1) within the time provided by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007. However, nothing in this Rule shall alter the provisions for automatic dismissal of this case under § 521(I).

(2) Procedure for Dismissal of a Case under Chapter 13 for Failure to Timely File Certain Papers. The court may dismiss a case, except a case that has been converted from a chapter 7 case to a chapter 13 case, if the debtor fails to file a list of creditors' names and addresses under Local Rule 1007-1, or documents required by §521(a)(1) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(b)(1) within the time required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(c), or a

chapter 13 plan within the time provided by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007 and 3015. The procedures for dismissal on these grounds are set forth in Local Rule 2083-1(f).

However, nothing in this rule or in Local Rule 2083-1(f) shall alter the provisions for automatic dismissal of the case under § 521(I).

(b) **List of Creditors and Equity Security Holders.** The debtor may file with the petition, but must file no later than 2 days thereafter, the list required under Fed. R Bankr. P. 1007(a)(1) in a form designated by the clerk and, if applicable, an additional list of creditors holding claims under § 507(a)(1)(A) and (B), and a list of equity security holders, in the manner prescribed by the clerk's office. If the debtor files a list of creditors holding claims under § 507(a)(1)(A) and (B), the clerk may provide the notice specified in § 704(c)(1)(A) and (B) at least 20 days prior to the meeting of creditors under § 341. The clerk may mail the notice provided by the trustee as specified in § 704(c)(1)(C) within 21 days after the debtor is granted a discharge under § 727.

(c) **Filing of Documents Following Conversion.** Lists, schedules, statements, and other documents filed prior to conversion of a case to another chapter shall be deemed filed in the converted case; however, within 21 days after the entry of an order converting the case, the debtor shall file either: (i) a declaration under penalty of perjury that there have been no material changes to the lists, schedules, statements, and other documents filed prior to conversion, or (ii) amended lists, schedules, statements, and other documents reflecting such changes.

(d) **Section 109(h) Compliance.**

(1) **Section 109 (h) Certification.** If the debtor fails to certify compliance with § 109(h)(1) on the petition, or request a waiver under § 109(h)(3)(A) on the petition and file a

separate application for exemption and proposed order with the petition, or fails to file a request for determination by the court under § 109(h)(4) with the petition, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case.

(2) Certification of Eligibility for Exemption. A debtor who requests a waiver under § 109(h)(3)(A) on the petition must also file with the petition a separate application for exemption and proposed order granting the application for exemption. The court may grant the application for exemption, set the application for exemption for hearing, or may deny the application for exemption without hearing. If the application for exemption is granted, the debtor must timely file a certification indicating compliance with the requirements of § 109(h)(1) or the clerk must enter an order of dismissal. If the application for exemption is denied, the clerk must enter an order of dismissal.

(3) Section 109(h)(4) Hearing. A debtor who timely files a request for determination by the court under § 109(h)(4) must set the matter for a hearing to be held within 40 days of filing the petition with notice pursuant to Local Rule 2002-1. If the court does not determine that § 109(h)(4) is applicable within 40 days of the filing of the petition, or within such additional time as the court, for cause, determines, the clerk must enter an order of dismissal.

RULE 1014-1

CHANGE OF VENUE

(a) **Within the District.** In the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties, the court may change venue of a case or proceeding from one division of the court to another. A motion for intra-district transfer is governed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014 and Local Rule 9013-1.

(b) **To Another District.** For procedures to change venue of a case or proceeding to another district, see DUCivR 83-7.1(a) and (c) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1014.

RULE 1015-1

JOINT ADMINISTRATION/CONSOLIDATION

A motion for consolidation or joint administration of cases may be brought before the judge assigned to the case with the lowest case number to which the motion for consolidation or joint administration applies. If the motion is granted, the cases will be consolidated into or jointly administered under the case having the lowest case number, unless otherwise ordered. The judge assigned to the case with the lowest number will retain the assignment for the consolidated or jointly administered case.

RULE 1073-1

ASSIGNMENT OF CASES

The assignment of cases to the judges of the court is the responsibility of the Chief Judge of the court and will, unless otherwise modified, proceed as follows:

(a) **Random Selection Case Assignment System.** Case assignments are made on a nonpublic rotating calendar established and monitored by the clerk, with the following exceptions: (1) cases filed in certain geographic areas may be assigned to the judge(s) assigned to that area, and (2) a blind draw will occur in all chapter 11 cases, involuntary cases, and in chapter 7 cases with 100 creditors or more.

(b) **Judicial Recusal or Disqualification.** If a judicial recusal or disqualification occurs, another judge will be assigned to the case by random selection. If all judges recuse themselves or are disqualified, the Chief Judge will request the Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit to assign a bankruptcy judge from another district to the case.

(c) **Unavailability of Assigned Judge.** A party may request relief from any judge of the court if the assigned judge is unavailable.

RULE 2002-1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

(a) **Scope of Rule.** This rule governs notice of proposed actions, motions, applications, and other requests for relief in bankruptcy cases which are addressed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002.

(b) **Form of Notice.** A notice required by this rule to parties in interest may include a statement that the relief requested may be granted without a hearing unless an objection is timely filed. A notice not accompanied by a motion must state the relief requested and explain the basis for the relief.

(c) **Time for Notice.** Time for notice of hearings, response and reply deadlines, and for taking certain other actions under these Local Rules are set forth in Local Rule 9006-1.

(d) **Service of Notice.** The movant must serve the notice of hearing on all parties as required by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

(e) **Returned Notices.** If any notices mailed using the addresses appearing on the matrix are returned, the debtor should update the mailing matrix as necessary to reflect the current addresses of parties in interest.

(f) **Notice of Compensation in Chapter 7 Case.** Before filing a final report in a chapter 7 case, the trustee must notify any entity who, to the knowledge of the trustee, may be entitled to compensation or reimbursement under § 330 of the Code. The entity may, within 14 days of service of the notice, file an application for compensation and reimbursement of expenses.

(g) **Notice of Entry of Confirmation Order.** The plan proponent must provide notice of the entry of an order confirming a chapter 9, 11 or 12 plan under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(f)(7).

(h) **Notice to Certain Governmental Entities.** In addition to all other notice requirements found in the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, when notices are required to be sent to the Internal Revenue Service, the Utah State Tax Commission, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, or the Office of Recovery Services, notices should be mailed or delivered to addresses listed on the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov.

RULE 2003-1

MEETING OF CREDITORS AND EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS

(a) Attendance.

(1) The court may dismiss a voluntary case, except a case that has been converted from a chapter 11 case to a chapter 7 case or from a chapter 7 case to a chapter 13 case, or a case in which the court has determined under § 341(e) of the Code that no meeting of creditors is required, if the debtor or the debtor's attorney fails to appear at the scheduled or continued meeting of creditors required under § 341 of the Code.

(2) The procedures for dismissal of a chapter 13 case for failure of the debtor or debtor's attorney to appear at the meeting of creditors are set forth in Local Rule 2083-1(e).

(3) In a case other than a chapter 13 case, if the debtor or the debtor's attorney fails to appear at the scheduled or continued meeting of creditors required under § 341 of the Code, the case trustee or U.S. Trustee must file a Section 341 Meeting Report (Report) indicating the failure to appear and serve it on the debtor and the debtor's attorney. If the Report contains a recommendation that the case not be dismissed, the case shall not be dismissed and administration of the case must continue without prejudice to any motion to dismiss filed by a party in interest. If the Report does not contain a recommendation that the case not be dismissed and if an objection to the trustee's Report is not filed within 21 days after the Report is mailed the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case. In a chapter 7 case, the objection must also move for an extension of the time fixed under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007(c) and 4004(a) for filing a

complaint under §§ 523(c) and 727 of the Code and the time fixed under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4003(b)(1) for filing objections to exemptions under § 522(l) of the Code. The objecting party must set a hearing and give notice to the case trustee and any party appearing at the meeting of creditors pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9006(d). Unless the court orders otherwise, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case if a hearing on the objection is not held within 40 days after the objection is filed.

(4) In a joint case where only 1 spouse appears, the non-appearing spouse will be dismissed from the case.

(b) **Duties of the Debtor in Connection with the Meeting of Creditors.** The debtor is required to provide documentation prior to and at the meeting of creditors as requested by the trustee or the United States trustee and as required in § 521, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4002(b), and Local Rule 4002-1(b). In addition, a chapter 13 debtor is required to provide the documents listed in Local Rule 2083-1(d) prior to or at the meeting of creditors.

(c) **Telephonic Appearance at Meeting of Creditors.** Under extenuating circumstances which prevent a debtor from appearing in person, a debtor may file a motion seeking permission to appear by telephone at a creditors' meeting required under § 341 of the Code. Extenuating circumstances may include military service, incapacitating condition, or incarceration. The motion must be filed and served on the trustee and the United States trustee no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled meeting, and may be ruled upon without a hearing. The motion must describe in writing any efforts to give notice to and confer with the trustee prior to the filing of the motion. If the motion is granted, the debtor must also serve a copy of the order allowing a telephonic appearance on the trustee and the United States trustee. The debtor

must contact the trustee to determine the time, date and location for the telephonic appearance. The debtor is responsible for any costs associated with conducting a telephonic appearance.

(d) **Costs of Meeting Facilities.** If the circumstances of a particular case require that the meeting of creditors be held somewhere other than the usual facilities, the estate of the debtor will be responsible for the rent and other appropriate costs associated with conducting the meeting in an alternate facility.

(e) **Notice of Rescheduled Meetings of Creditors.** If the initial meeting of creditors is rescheduled, the clerk must give notice of the new date and time of the meeting unless otherwise directed by the court.

RULE 2004-1

EXAMINATION UNDER RULE 2004

The court may enter an order granting a motion under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2004(a) without prior notice or hearing if the motion:

- (1) Identifies the entity to be examined;
- (2) Sets forth in what manner or way the examination of the entity relates to the acts, conduct, or property or to the liabilities and financial condition of the debtor, or to any matter which may affect the administration of the debtor's estate, or to the debtor's right to a discharge; and
- (3) (A) Represents that the entity to be examined will receive not less than 14 days written notice of the examination, and attendance of an entity for examination and the production of documents will comply with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2004(c); or
(B) Represents that the movant and the entity to be examined have stipulated in writing to the time and place of the examination and to the production of documents.

COMMENT (2013)

This rule permits parties, on an ex parte basis, to obtain a court order authorizing an examination pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2004. In order to obtain such an order, the movant must identify the entity to be examined, the entity's relationship to the debtor or the case and must represent that the entity has either consented to the examination or will receive at least 14 days notice of the examination and that entity's attendance will be compelled by subpoena. A Rule 2004 order, obtained ex parte, may not compel the entity to be examined to attend the examination or produce documents.

RULE 2081-1

CHAPTER 11 - GENERAL

(a) **Initial Financial Reports and Other Documents.** Not later than 21 days after filing a chapter 11 petition, non-small business debtors must provide the United States trustee with an initial financial report in the form approved by the United States trustee, and not later than 7 days after filing a chapter 11 petition, all chapter 11 debtors shall provide evidence of any permits, licenses of operations, and any policies of insurance maintained by the debtor, unless the court orders otherwise.

(b) **Monthly Financial Reports.** Not later than 14 days after the end of each month the debtor in possession or trustee must file with the court a monthly financial report in the form approved by the United States trustee and serve a copy upon the United States trustee. The duty to file these reports terminates upon confirmation of a plan, or upon conversion or dismissal of the case.

(c) **Post-Confirmation Summary Report.** Unless the court orders otherwise, a reorganized debtor or other entity responsible for consummation of a plan must file a one-time summary report within 90 days after entry of a confirmation order which must include the following:

- (1) the dollar amounts of administrative expenses for fees for the attorney for the debtor, attorney for the trustee, the trustee, other professionals, and out-of-pocket expenses;
- (2) the dollar amounts of priority, secured, and unsecured claims;

(3) the dollar amounts of plan payments to priority, secured, and unsecured creditors;

(4) the percentage dividend being paid to unsecured creditors without priority;
and

(5) the estimated date that a final decree will be entered. Failure to comply with this subsection constitutes grounds for dismissal of the case.

RULE 2082-1

CHAPTER 12 - GENERAL

(a) **Monthly Financial Reports.** Not later than 21 days after the end of each month, the debtor must file with the court a monthly financial report in the form approved by the United States trustee and serve a copy upon the chapter 12 trustee. The debtor's duty to file these reports terminates upon confirmation of a plan, or upon conversion or dismissal of the case.

(b) **Filing of Chapter 12 Plan.** The court may dismiss a chapter 12 case if the debtor fails to file a plan within the time provided in § 1221 of the Code. If the debtor does not file a plan timely, the chapter 12 trustee should file a notice of failure to comply and serve it on the debtor and debtor's attorney. If an objection to the trustee's notice is not filed within 21 days after notice is mailed, the clerk should enter an order dismissing the case. The objecting party must set a hearing and give notice to parties in interest as provided in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9006(d). If a hearing on the objection is not held within 40 days after the objection is filed, the clerk must enter the order of dismissal, unless the court orders otherwise.

(c) **Payments.** Payments under a confirmed plan must be paid by certified funds or money orders made payable as directed by the chapter 12 trustee. The debtor may make and the trustee may accept payments in furtherance of a plan prior to confirmation. Such payments must be disbursed under a confirmed plan or further order of the court, and may be subject to a charge for the trustee's expenses upon conversion or dismissal of the case, or confirmation of a plan.

(d) **Attorney's Fees.** All chapter 12 plans must contain a statement of attorney's fees paid and to be paid.

(e) **Monthly Payments.** Beginning at the first meeting of creditors and continuing each month thereafter until confirmation of a plan, the debtor may be required to pay to the chapter 12 trustee the actual and necessary expenses of the administration of the case as allowed by the court, or a minimum court-approved dollar amount to be fixed by the trustee, whichever is greater.

RULE 2083-1

CHAPTER 13 - GENERAL

(a) **Chapter 13 Plan.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all chapter 13 plans shall substantially conform to the applicable Model Plan Form posted on the bankruptcy court's website.

(b) **Chapter 13 Plan Payments.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, payments under § 1326 of the Code must commence not later than 30 days after the date of the filing of the petition or after the date of the entry of the order converting the case to one under Chapter 13. All such payments must be made by certified funds, money order, or a trustee-approved means of electronic funds transfer, made payable as directed by the trustee.

(c) **Preconfirmation Payments Pursuant to § 1326(a)(1).** The chapter 13 plan shall list the creditor name, address, account number, payment due date, and payment amount for each creditor entitled to preconfirmation adequate protection or lease payments to be paid by the trustee.

(1) **Adequate Protection.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all preconfirmation adequate protection payments to holders of secured claims required under § 1326(a)(1) shall not be made by the debtor directly to the secured claimant, but shall be paid to and disbursed by the trustee. The debtor's preconfirmation plan payments to the trustee shall include the amount required under § 1326(a)(1) and the amount necessary to pay the trustee's statutory fee.

(2) Lease Payments. If the chapter 13 plan provides for lease payments over the term of the plan to be paid by the trustee, preconfirmation lease payments to such lessors shall be paid by the trustee and the above provisions regarding preconfirmation adequate protection payments shall apply. If the chapter 13 plan provides for lease payments to be paid by the debtor and not by the trustee over the term of the plan, then preconfirmation lease payments to such lessors required under § 1326(a)(1) shall be made directly by the debtor and not by the trustee.

(d) Documents Provided to the Trustee at or before the Meeting of Creditors.

(1) In addition to those documents required by § 521, a debtor must provide to the trustee copies of the following documents at least 7 days before the date first set for the first meeting of creditors:

(A) Proof of all charitable contributions made within 60 days before the date of the filing of the petition;

(B) A copy of the most recent county property tax assessment for all real property listed on Schedule A;

(C) A profit and loss statement if a debtor had self-employment income for the 60 days prior to filing, including income reported on an IRS Form 1099;

(D) A business questionnaire for each business operated by the debtor 60 days prior to filing on a form supplied by the trustee; and

(E) Copies of tax returns required under Local Rule 6070-1(c)(2).

(2) A debtor must provide to the trustee copies of the following documents at or before the first date set for the meeting of creditors:

(A) Evidence of current postpetition income such as the most recent payment advice; and

(B) Statements for each of the debtors' checking, savings, brokerage, and money market accounts and mutual funds for the time period that includes the date of the filing of the petition.

(e) **Dismissal for Failure to Attend a Meeting of Creditors or Make Payments.**

If the debtor or the debtor's attorney fails to appear at the scheduled or continued meeting of creditors required under § 341 of the Code or if a debtor fails to make the first payment required by subsection (a) of this rule, the trustee must file a motion to dismiss or notice of failure to comply and serve it on the debtor and debtor's attorney. If an objection is not filed within 21 days after the motion or notice is mailed, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case. A hearing on an objection filed in response to the trustee's notice of failure to comply will be held at the time scheduled as the confirmation hearing on Official Form 9I, unless the court orders otherwise. No notice in addition to the notice of hearing contained on Official Form 9I is required.

(f) **Preconfirmation Motions to Dismiss for Failure to File or Provide Documents or Comply with Other Requirements.** In addition to cause for dismissal under § 1307(c), the trustee, or with respect to subpart (5), the applicable taxing authority, may file a motion to dismiss or notice of failure to comply for the following grounds:

(1) Failure to file documents required under Local Rule 1007-1(a)(2);

(2) Failure to provide identification and social security documentation under Fed.

R. Bankr. P. 4002(b)(1) or (b)(2);

(3) Failure to provide documents under subsection (c) of this rule;

(4) Failure to provide information in response to a written request by a trustee or United States trustee under Local Rule 4002-1(b); or

(5) Failure to provide proof of tax trust accounts under Local Rule 6070-1(a)(3) or failure to comply with requirements with respect to tax returns under Local Rule 6070-1(c).

The motion to dismiss or notice of failure to comply must be served on the debtor and the debtor's attorney. If an objection is not filed within 21 days after the motion or notice is mailed, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case. A hearing on an objection filed in response to the trustee's notice of failure to comply will be held at the time scheduled as the confirmation hearing on Official Form 9I, unless the court orders otherwise. No notice in addition to the notice of hearing contained on Official Form 9I is required.

(g) Postpetition Child Support, Alimony, Maintenance Payments Deemed Voluntary. Unless a chapter 13 debtor on the petition date, or such later time as the court allows, files with the court, the trustee, and the requisite state office of recovery services a notice setting forth the debtor's intent to terminate postpetition child support, alimony, maintenance payments or income withholding, the debtor will be deemed as of the date of the petition to have stipulated as follows: (1) that any child support, alimony, or maintenance obligation that matures postpetition, whether continuing or delinquent and whether paid directly by the debtor or collected by means of income withholding under state law, is voluntarily made by the debtor under the debtor's budget of postpetition expenses; and (2) that any collection of such obligations will not constitute grounds for compensatory, injunctive or punitive relief against the collecting

party for any violation of the provisions of § 362 of the Code. This rule does not apply to any child support, alimony, or maintenance obligation that matures and becomes delinquent postpetition and that the debtor and a state office of recovery services have agreed in writing will be treated as a prepetition obligation included in the debtor's plan.

(h) **Eligibility Hearing.** A party must file and serve a motion to dismiss a chapter 13 case under § 109(e) of the Code not later than 7 days before the date set on Official Form 9I for the plan confirmation hearing. Such motion will be heard at the plan confirmation hearing, unless the court orders otherwise.

(i) **Distribution in Preconfirmation Cases.**

(1) Preconfirmation Disbursements by the Chapter 13 Trustee. Preconfirmation disbursements under § 1326(a)(1) are hereby authorized without further order. The amount and timing of adequate protection payments will be as stated in the plan or as ordered by the court; however, the trustee shall not disburse such payments until the creditor entitled to adequate protection has filed an allowed proof of claim. Claims filed after a case is dismissed will not receive adequate protection payments. Preconfirmation disbursements under § 1326(a)(1) shall be made to creditors within 30 days of the filing of the proof of claim, unless, within 7 business days prior to the end of such 30 day period, the trustee has not received sufficient, cleared funds to make such payment. The trustee is authorized to deduct from an allowed claim all § 1326(a)(1) preconfirmation disbursements.

(2) Distribution in Discontinued Preconfirmation Cases. If a case is converted or dismissed prior to confirmation, the trustee is authorized to apply the

debtor's plan payments to pay: (1) an allowed expense fee to the standing chapter 13 trustee; (2) adequate protection payments pursuant to the terms in the preceding paragraph; (3) any allowed administrative expenses; and (4) the balance of such funds will be paid by check made payable to and sent to the debtor(s).

(j) Confirmation.

(1) **Objections to Confirmation.** Any objection to the original plan must be filed and served not later than 7 days before the date set on Official Form 9I for the plan confirmation hearing. If an amended or modified plan is filed, objections must be filed and served not later than 21 days after service of the plan or notice of such plan. All objections to the plan will be heard at the confirmation hearing, unless the court orders otherwise. If the objecting party does not appear at the confirmation hearing, the court may deem the objection to be withdrawn.

(2) **Confirmation of the Plan.** The debtor bears the burden of proof in establishing compliance with the requirements for confirmation under Title 11, Chapter 13, and specifically 11 U.S.C. § 1325. Any bankruptcy papers or amendments relating to confirmation of the plan must be filed with the court not later than four (4) business days before the confirmation hearing. If bankruptcy papers need to be filed after this deadline, counsel should seek a continuance of the confirmation hearing to give all parties an opportunity to review the papers. If the court confirms the plan, the debtor will be deemed to be in compliance with § 521(a)(1)(A).

(3) **Confirmation Without a Hearing.** If all timely filed objections to confirmation are resolved, the trustee may recommend to the court that the plan be

confirmed without a hearing. If the court agrees, the confirmation hearing may be stricken, an order confirming the plan may be entered, and debtors and debtors' counsel need not appear at the confirmation hearing.

(4) **Evidentiary Hearings on Confirmation.** If parties intend to put on evidence relating to confirmation of a plan, they should inform the court, the trustee, and any objecting party of such intent and request from the court a separate, evidentiary confirmation hearing.

(k) **Trustee Postconfirmation Motions to Dismiss.** The trustee's postconfirmation motion to dismiss or notice of failure to comply must be served on the debtor and the debtor's attorney. Within 21 days after the motion or notice is mailed, the debtor must take all of the following actions or the clerk shall enter an order dismissing the case: (1) file an objection to the motion or notice; (2) set the objection for a hearing; and (3) give notice of the hearing to the trustee.

(l) **Trustee's Report of Claims.** After the governmental claims bar date and after claims have been reviewed by debtors' counsel and/or the trustee, the trustee may file a Trustee's Report of Claims ("TROC") that lists all claims and how they are treated under the plan. The TROC will be served on the current mailing matrix. Any objection to the TROC must be filed within 21 days. If there are no timely objections, the TROC will be deemed incorporated into the confirmation order and will be binding on parties. If a timely objection is filed, the objecting party shall forthwith set and notice the matter for a hearing.

(m) **Request for Discharge.** As soon as practicable after the completion of all payments under the plan, the trustee shall file with the court and serve upon the debtor and

debtor's counsel a Notice of Completion of Plan Payments. If debtor's counsel asserts unpaid fees or costs in a case, counsel must within 30 days of the filing of the Notice of Completion of Plan Payments take the following actions: (1) file an objection to the Notice of Completion of Plan Payments, (2) file an appropriate application for such fees and costs, and (3) serve a notice of hearing on such application. Failure to timely comply with any of these requirements will result in a waiver of all such fees. Within 60 days thereafter, the debtor shall file and serve on all parties in interest a Verification and Request for Discharge in the form attached to these Local Rules as Local Bankruptcy Form 2083-1. If no written objection to the Verification and Request for Discharge is filed within 21 days after service thereof, the court may enter a discharge pursuant to § 1328(a) without further notice or hearing.

RULE 2090-1

ATTORNEYS - ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

(a) **Bar of the Court.** The bar of this court consists of attorneys admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the District of Utah under DUCivR 83-1.1(b) and (c).

(b) **Participation of an Attorney Admitted to the Local Bar.** An attorney admitted to the bar of this court under DUCivR 83-1.1(b) and (c) and must comply with all of the obligations imposed by these Local Rules and other applicable rules and standards, including, without limitation:

(1) The responsibility to be present at all scheduled proceedings in which the attorney intends to participate, including the first meeting of creditors, hearings, pretrial conferences, and trial; and

(2) The responsibility to comply with all applicable rules of this court, including, without limitation, Local Rule 5005-1, 5005-2, and 9073-1.

(c) **Other Permitted Appearances.**

(1) **Permitted appearances by non-admitted attorneys.** Attorneys who are not active members of the Utah State Bar but who are active members in good standing of the bar of another state or of the bar of any federal court, may appear for the purpose of attending and participating in a meeting of creditors without leave of the court, but must obtain an order of the court pursuant to L.R. 2090-1(c)(2) for other matters.

(2) **Admission Pro Hac Vice.** Attorneys who are not active members of the Utah State Bar but who are active members in good standing of the bar of another U.S.

jurisdiction or of the bar of any federal court may be admitted in the case by order of the court pursuant to the following procedures:

(A) Applicant must file a written motion for admission pro hac vice made by an active member in good standing of the bar of this court;

(B) The motion must include the case name and number, if any, of all pending cases in this court in which the applicant is an attorney of record;

(C) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the motion must include the following information: the name, physical address, Utah State Bar identification number, telephone number, and written consent of an active member of the bar of this court.

(D) Attorneys admitted under this rule must comply with all applicable rules of this court, including, without limitation, Local Rule 5005-1, 5005-2 and 9073-1; and

(E) All applicants must also comply with DUCivR 83-1.1(d)(1).

(d) **Attorneys for the United States.** DUCivR. 83-1.1(e) applies to attorneys representing the United States Government or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

(e) **Standards of Professional Conduct.** All attorneys practicing before this court, whether admitted as members of the court's bar, admitted pursuant to subsection (b) of this rule, or otherwise permitted by the court, are governed by and must comply with these Local Rules (including the requirement under Local Rule 5072-1(a) to act in a civil and professional manner) and, unless otherwise provided, with the Utah Rules of Professional Conduct, as revised and amended, and the decisions of this court interpreting those rules and standards.

(f) **Student Practice.** Any eligible law student who desires to enter an appearance in any case or proceeding must file the applicable forms similar to Appendix XI, XII and XII of the District Court Rules of Practice with this court, must be familiar with the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and these Local Rules, and must comply with DUCivR 83-1.6 (b), (c), (d) and (e).

RULE 2090-2

ATTORNEYS - REGISTRATION

All members of the bar of this court are required to comply with DUCivR 83-1.2, and to certify they are familiar with these Local Rules.

RULE 2090-3

ATTORNEYS - DISCIPLINE AND DISBARMENT

Upon motion of a party or on its own initiative, the court may impose sanctions on an attorney for violation of these Local Rules. Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, the assessment of costs, attorney's fees, fines, striking pleadings, revocation of Filing User privileges, or any combination thereof, against an attorney or a party. A person may also file a complaint under DUCivR 83-1.5(h). The court or a trustee may refer under 18 U.S.C. § 3057 any appropriate matter regarding an attorney's conduct to the United States Attorney's office for action.

RULE 2091-1

DEBTOR'S ATTORNEYS - SCOPE OF REPRESENTATION

(a) **Scope of Representation.** A debtor's attorney must represent the debtor in all aspects of the case, including the meeting of creditors, motions filed against the debtor, and post-confirmation matters. The debtor's attorney must also represent the debtor in adversary proceedings filed against the debtor unless, pursuant to this rule, the Court has excused the attorney from this requirement. The scope of representation cannot be modified by agreement. The court may deny fees or otherwise discipline an attorney for violation of this rule.

(b) **Relief From the Duty to Represent Debtors in Adversary Proceedings.** If an adversary proceeding is filed against the debtor, the debtor's attorney may move the Court for an order relieving the attorney of the duty to represent the debtor in the adversary proceeding. The motion shall be filed in the adversary proceeding and not in the main bankruptcy case.

(1) **With Client's Consent.** If the attorney obtains written consent of the client, the written consent must clearly advise the client of the last date to answer the complaint, and advise the client that default judgment may be entered if the client fails to answer the complaint. If the attorney has obtained the written consent of the client, the motion may be presented to the court ex parte.

(2) **Without Client's Consent.** If the attorney has not obtained the written consent of the client, the motion must be served upon the client. The motion must be accompanied by a statement of the moving attorney certifying that:

(A) the attorney has sent the client written notification advising the client that the attorney will not be representing the client in the adversary proceeding, advising the client of the last date to answer the complaint, and advising the client that a default judgment may be entered if the client fails to answer the complaint (a copy of the written notification must also be attached to the motion); or

(B) the client cannot be located or for whatever other reason cannot be notified of the pendency of the motion.

COMMENT (2014)

This rule has been amended to provide a procedure for debtor's counsel to be relieved of their duty to represent the debtor in an adversary proceeding. Because the scope of representation under this rule includes adversary proceedings, debtor's counsel will be the counsel of record in adversary proceedings. The option afforded by this rule is not mandatory. The rule is intended to ensure that the debtor is informed that the attorney will not be representing the debtor in the adversary proceeding, informed of the deadline to answer the complaint and informed that a default judgment may be entered if an answer to the complaint is not filed.

RULE 2091-2

ATTORNEYS - SUBSTITUTION OR WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEY

(a) **Substitution.** Whenever an attorney of record in a pending case will be replaced by another attorney who is an active member of this court, a notice of substitution of counsel must be filed. The notice must (I) be signed by both attorneys; (ii) include the attorneys' bar numbers; (iii) identify the parties represented; (iv) be served on all parties; and (v) verify that the attorney entering the case is aware of and will comply with all pending deadlines in the matter. Upon the filing of the notice, the withdrawing attorney will be terminated from the case, and the new attorney will be added as counsel of record.

(b) **Withdrawal Leaving a Party Without Representation.**

(1) No attorney will be permitted to withdraw as attorney of record in any pending bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding, thereby leaving a party without representation, except upon submission of:

(A) a motion to withdraw as counsel in the form prescribed by Local Form 2091-2 that includes (I) the last known contact information of the moving attorney's client(s), (ii) the reasons for withdrawal, (iii) notice that if the motion is granted and no notice of substitution of counsel is filed, the client must file a notice of appearance within 21 days after entry of the order, unless otherwise ordered by the court, (iv) notice that pursuant to Local Rule 9011-2(a), no corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other artificial entity may appear pro se, but must be represented by an attorney who is admitted

to practice in this court, and (v) certification by the moving attorney that the motion was sent to the moving attorney's client and all parties; and

(B) a proposed order granting motion to withdraw as counsel in the form prescribed by Local Form 2091-2-A stating that (I) unless a notice of substitution of counsel is filed, within 21 days after entry of the order, or within the time otherwise required by the court, the unrepresented party shall file a notice of appearance, (ii) that no corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other artificial entity may appear pro se, but must be represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice in this court, and (iii) that a party who fails to file such a notice of substitution of counsel or notice of appearance may be subject to sanction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(f)(1), including but not limited to dismissal or default judgment.

(2) No attorney of record will be permitted to withdraw after an action has been set for hearing or trial unless (I) the motion to withdraw as counsel includes a certification signed by a substituting attorney indicating that such attorney has been advised of the hearing or trial date and will be prepared to proceed with the hearing or trial; (ii) the motion to withdraw as counsel includes a certification signed by the moving attorney's client indicating that the party is prepared for hearing or trial as scheduled and is eligible pursuant to Local Rule 9011-2(b) to appear pro se at the hearing or trial; or (iii) good cause for withdrawal is shown, including without limitation, with respect to any scheduling order then in effect.

(3) Withdrawal may not be used to unduly prejudice the non-moving party by improperly delaying the litigation.

(c) Withdrawal With and Without the Client's Consent.

(1) With Client's Consent. Where the withdrawing attorney has obtained the written consent of the client, such consent must be submitted with the motion.

(2) Without Client's Consent. Where the moving attorney has not obtained the written consent of the client, the motion must contain (I) a certification that the client has been served with a copy of the motion to withdraw as counsel; (ii) a description of the status of the case including the dates and times of any scheduled court proceedings, requirements under any existing court orders, and any possibility of sanctions; and, if appropriate; (iii) certification by the moving attorney that the client cannot be located or, for any other reason, cannot be notified regarding the motion to withdraw as counsel.

(d) Procedure After Withdrawal.

(1) Upon entry of an order granting a motion to withdraw, the action shall be stayed until 21 days after entry of the order, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The court may in its discretion shorten the 21-day stay period.

(2) The court will enter the order and serve it on all parties and the withdrawing attorney's client at the address provided in the motion to withdraw as counsel, which order will specifically advise the parties of the terms of this rule.

(3) Within 21 days after entry of the order, or within the time otherwise required by the court,

(A) any individual whose attorney has withdrawn shall file a notice of pro se appearance or new counsel shall file an appearance on that party's behalf.

(B) new counsel shall file an appearance on behalf of any corporation, association, partnership or other artificial entity whose attorney has withdrawn. Pursuant to Local Rule 9011-2(a), no such entity may appear pro se, but must be represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice in this court.

(4) After expiration of the stay period, either party may request a scheduling conference or submit a proposed amended scheduling order.

(5) An unrepresented party who fails to appear within 21 days after entry of the order, or within the time otherwise required by the court, may be subject to sanction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(f)(1), including but not limited to dismissal or default judgment.

COMMENT (2014)

This rule was adopted in conjunction with amendments to Local Rule 2091-1. The rule sets forth the procedures for attorneys who are seeking to withdraw as counsel of record as opposed to debtor's counsel seeking to be relieved of their obligation to represent the debtor in adversary proceedings under Local Rule 2091-1. The rule is intended to ensure that the attorney's client is informed of the status of the case, the need to obtain new counsel or proceed *pro se*, and that they may be subject to sanction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(f)(1).

RULE 3003-1

**BAR DATE FOR FILING PROOF OF CLAIM OR
INTEREST IN CHAPTER 11 CASES**

(a) **Bar Date in Chapter 11 Cases.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, in a chapter 11 case, a proof of claim or interest is timely filed if it is filed not later than 90 days after the first date set for the meeting of creditors under § 341 of the Code, or, if filed by a governmental unit, not later than 180 days after the date of the order for relief.

(b) **Notification of Bar Date in Chapter 11 Cases.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the clerk's office should state the bar dates for filing proofs of claim or interest on the notice entitled "Notice of Commencement of Case under the Bankruptcy Code, Meeting of Creditors, and Fixing of Dates" issued in chapter 11 cases.

RULE 3007-1

OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS

(a) **Notice of Objection to Claim.** A party objecting to a claim must provide notice of the objection and of the hearing on the objection to the claimant in accordance with Local Rule 9013-1(d), Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3007, and Official Form 20B. A notice required by this rule may include a statement that the objection may be granted without a hearing unless a response is timely filed.

(b) **Response to Objection to Claim.** A response to an objection to a claim must be filed and served within the time period fixed by Local Rule 9006-1(b)(3). The objecting party may file a reply to the response within the time period fixed by Local Rule 9006-1(c). The court will conduct an evidentiary hearing if a response is timely filed. If a response is not timely filed, the court may sustain the objection without a hearing pursuant to Local Rule 9013-1(e). It is the responsibility of the objecting party to request a hearing and serve notice thereof on the holder of the claim, on any party responding to the objection, and on the attorneys for these parties.

RULE 3011-1

PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS

(a) **Requirements for Payment of Unclaimed Funds.** The Court may not disburse unclaimed funds without an application for payment of unclaimed funds, notice of the application and a court order authorizing payment of unclaimed funds.

(b) **Application for Payment of Unclaimed Funds.** The following documentation is required in order to obtain a court order authorizing payment of unclaimed funds:

(1) **Requirements for individuals.** An application for payment of unclaimed funds should substantially conform to Local Form 3011-1. Claimant must submit a photocopy of a valid photo identification issued by a government entity, such as a driver's license or passport. The application shall include the last four (4) digits of the claimants social security number.

(2) **Requirements for Assignee of Claimant or Representative of Estate of a Deceased Claimant.** An application for payment of unclaimed funds submitted by an Assignee of Claimant or Representative of Estate of a Deceased Claimant should substantially conform to Local Form 3011-1. If the claimant is an assignee, claimant must provide documents establishing the chain of succession and assignment from the original claimant as proof of entitlement to the funds. If the claimant is a representative of the estate of a deceased claimant, certified copies of all probate documents to substantiate the representative's right to act on behalf of the decedent's estate must be

provided as proof of entitlement. The assignee or the representative must comply with paragraph (1) above.

(3) Requirements for corporations. An application for payment of unclaimed funds submitted by a corporation should substantially conform to Local Bankruptcy Form 3011-1. In addition, if the claimant is a successor corporation, claimant must provide documents establishing the chain of succession of the original corporate claimant as proof of entitlement to the funds. The application shall also include the tax identification number of the corporate claimant.

(4) Requirements for funds locators. An application for payment of unclaimed funds submitted by a funds locator should substantially conform to Local Bankruptcy Form 3011-1. In addition, the funds locator shall provide documentation establishing their authorization to act on behalf of claimant. The application shall also include the tax identification number or the last four digits of the claimant's social security number.

(c) **Service of the Application.** An application for payment of unclaimed funds and a notice that any objection to the application must be filed within 21 days from the date of mailing of the application shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Court Clerk's office and mailed to the debtor, debtor's attorney, the trustee, the United States trustee, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah and, if Claimant is not the original creditor or payee, the application and the notice must be served on the individual or entity for whom the funds were deposited.

(d) **Order Authorizing Disbursement of Unclaimed Funds.** If no objection is timely filed, the Court shall issue an order authorizing the disbursement requested in the

application. If an objection to the application is timely received, the matter shall be referred to the Court for determination.

RULE 3022-1

FINAL REPORT/DECREE (CHAPTER 11)

(a) **Non-Individual.** A chapter 11 plan filed by a non-individual should set a date, not later than 1 year after the entry of the order confirming the plan, prior to which a final decree closing the case will be entered under § 350 of the Code and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3022. Not later than 28 days before such date, the reorganized debtor should file, serve upon all interested parties and set for hearing, a motion for a final decree. The motion must set forth evidence of full administration for the purpose of entering the final decree. A party may object to entry of the final decree prior to the date set forth in the plan or prior to the expiration of 1 year from the entry of the order confirming the plan, whichever is earlier. The objection must be served on the reorganized debtor and debtor's attorney and must be set for a hearing. If the plan of reorganization does not provide a date certain for entry of a final decree or if the reorganized debtor fails to timely file a motion for a final decree, the final decree may be entered by the court, on or after 1 year from entry of the order confirming the plan. The decree must specify that the case is closed upon entry of the final decree. The court may extend the time for entry of the final decree upon motion and notice to all parties.

(b) **Individual.** A final decree must be sought by an individual within 28 days after completion of all payments under the plan. The final decree shall serve as a notice of the order of discharge of the individual debtor once all payments under the plan are complete.

RULE 4001-1

RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY

(a) **Motions for Relief from Stay.** A motion for relief from the automatic stay must be filed and served, with a notice of hearing, on the debtor, the debtor's attorney, the trustee, those parties designated in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(a)(1), if applicable, and any codebtor and codebtor's attorney. The notice must substantially conform to Official Form 20A and identify the date by which objections must be filed and served. A notice required by this rule may include a statement that the relief requested may be granted without a hearing unless an objection is timely filed.

(b) **Objections to Motions for Relief from Stay.** An objection to a motion for relief from stay must be filed and served within the response period set forth in Local Rule 9006-1(b)(2). The objection must admit or deny each factual allegation of the motion. A factual allegation is admitted for the purpose of the hearing on the motion unless the objecting party denies the factual allegation, or sets forth the reason why the party cannot admit or deny the factual allegation. The movant may file a reply to the response within the time period fixed by Local Rule 9006-1(c).

(c) **Hearings on Motions for Relief from Stay.** Hearings on motions for relief from stay may be set as evidentiary hearings or a time for hearing objections to a motion for relief from stay may be reserved on the courts law and motion calendar.

(1) **Set Hearing.** If the movant obtains from the court a set date for the hearing on its motion for relief from stay in accordance with Local Rule 9013-1, the

hearing will be conducted as an evidentiary hearing. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the parties should be prepared to present evidence and live testimony at the hearing. The notice of hearing required under subsection (a) should state that the hearing will be an evidentiary hearing. If an objection is not timely filed the moving party may request, and the court may grant, the relief requested without a hearing pursuant to Local Rule 9013-1(f).

(2) Opportunity for hearing. If the movant reserves a time for hearing on its motion for relief from stay on the court's law and motion calendar in accordance with Local Rule 9013-2, and if an objection is timely filed, the initial hearing will be conducted as a preliminary hearing. At the preliminary hearing detailed offers of proof should be made but no live testimony will be taken. The detailed offer of proof should describe the evidence to be presented, what the evidence tends to show and identify the grounds for admitting the evidence. If following the preliminary hearing there appears to be no genuine issues of material fact, the court may rule on the motion. If genuine issues of material fact are demonstrated at the preliminary hearing, the court may set the matter for a final hearing, which may be an evidentiary hearing. If an objection is not timely filed the moving party may request, and the court may grant, the relief requested without a hearing pursuant to Local Rule 9013-2(f).

(d) **Waiver of Stay of Order Under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(a)(3).** Requests for waiver or reduction of the automatic 14-day stay of an order granting a motion for relief from stay shall set forth concisely but with specificity the basis for the proposed waiver or reduction of the 14-day stay.

RULE 4001-2

FINANCING MOTIONS AND ORDERS

(a) **Motions.** Except as provided herein and elsewhere in these Local Rules, all financing motions, including cash collateral and financing requests under §§ 363 and 364 of the Code (“Financing Motions”), must be heard by motion filed under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, 4001 and 9014.

(1) **Local Rule 4001-2 Disclosure.** All Financing Motions must recite whether the proposed order and/or underlying cash collateral stipulation or loan agreement contains any extraordinary relief, including that listed in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(G) below, identify the location of any such provision in the proposed order, cash collateral stipulation and/or loan agreement, and state the justification for the inclusion of such provision:

(A) Provisions that grant cross-collateralization protection (other than replacement liens or other adequate protection) to the prepetition secured creditors (i.e., clauses that secure prepetition debt by postpetition assets in which the secured creditor would not otherwise have a security interest by virtue of its prepetition security agreement or applicable law);

(B) Provisions or findings of fact that bind the estate or all parties in interest with respect to the validity, perfection or amount of a secured creditor’s prepetition lien or debt or the waiver of claims against the secured creditor without giving parties in interest at least 75 days from the entry of the order and

the creditors' committee, if formed, at least 60 days from the date of its formation to investigate such matters;

(C) Provisions that seek to waive, without notice, whatever rights the estate may have under § 552(b) of the Code;

(D) Provisions that grant immediately to the prepetition secured creditor liens on claims and causes of action arising under §§ 544, 545, 547, 548, and 549 of the Code;

(E) Provisions that deem prepetition secured debt to be postpetition debt or that use postpetition loans from a prepetition secured creditor to pay part or all of that secured creditor's prepetition debt, other than as provided in § 552(b) of the Code;

(F) Provisions that provide disparate treatment for professionals retained by a creditors' committee from that provided for professionals retained by the debtor; and

(G) Provisions that prime any secured lien, without the consent of that lienor.

(2) Summary. All Financing Motions must also provide a summary of the essential terms of the proposed use of cash collateral and/or financing (e.g., the maximum borrowing available on a final basis, the interim borrowing limit, borrowing conditions, interest rate, maturity, events of default, use of funds limitations, and protections afforded under §§ 363 and 364 of the Code).

(b) **Interim relief.** When Financing Motions are filed with the court on or shortly after the date of the entry of the order for relief, the court may grant interim relief pending review by interested parties of the proposed financing arrangements to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the estate. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, the court will not approve interim financing orders that include any of the provisions in subsection (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(G) of this rule.

(c) **Final Orders.** A final order on a motion under subsection (a) of this Local Rule will be entered only after notice and a hearing under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001 and Local Rule 2002-1. Ordinarily, the final hearing should be held at least 14 days following the organizational meeting of the creditors' committee contemplated by § 1102 of the Code.

RULE 4002-1

DUTIES OF DEBTOR

(a) **Filing of Changes of the Debtor's Address.** The debtor must file and serve on the United States trustee, and the trustee, if any, every change of the debtor's address until the case is closed or dismissed.

(b) **Information Requested by the Trustee or by the United States Trustee.** In addition to financial information the debtor is required to provide as set forth in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4002(b), the debtor must produce the following materials no later than 14 days after a written request by the trustee or United States trustee:

- (1) bank statements, canceled checks, and checkbooks; and
- (2) any other documents, recorded information, or other information reasonably necessary for the effective administration of the estate.

(c) **Documents Required to be Provided to the United States Trustee.** Individual chapter 7 debtors whose debts are primarily consumer debts and who are above the applicable State Median Family Income as established by the Census Bureau shall provide to the United States trustee within 14 days after the petition date a copy of the most recent Federal income tax return and copies of all payments advices for the 6-month period ending on the last day of the calendar month immediately preceding the date of the commencement of the case.

(d) Individual Debtor's Failure to Provide Documentation at or Before Meeting of Creditors.

(1) In a chapter 13 case, the court may dismiss a voluntary case, except a case that has been converted from a Chapter 7 case to a Chapter 13 case, pursuant to the procedures set forth in Local Rule 2083-1(f) if the debtor fails to timely file or provide documents in accordance with Local Rules 2083-1(d) and 2083-1(f).

(2) In a case other than chapter 13, the court may dismiss a voluntary case, except a case that has been converted from a chapter 11 case to a chapter 7 case, if the debtor fails to timely provide any of the following documents:

(A) documents prescribed by and within the time frames set forth in section 521(e)(2)(A);

(B) documents prescribed by and within the times set forth in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4002(b); or

(C) documents prescribed by and within time frames set forth in subsections (b) or (c) of this Local Rule.

If the debtor fails to timely provide any of the prescribed documents, the trustee may file a notice of failure to comply and serve it on the debtor and the debtor's attorney. If the debtor fails to comply with subsection (c) the United States trustee may file a notice of failure to comply and serve it on the debtor and the debtor's attorney. If an objection to the trustee's notice is not filed within 21 days the notice is mailed, the clerk must enter an order dismissing the case. The objecting party must set a hearing and give notice to parties in interest as provided in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(a)(4). If a hearing on the

objection is not held within 40 days after the objection is filed, the clerk must enter the order of dismissal, unless the court orders otherwise. In a chapter 7 case, the objection must also move for an extension of the time fixed under Fed. R. Bankr. P.4007(c) and 4004(a) for filing a complaint under §§ 523(c) and 727 of the Code, and the time fixed under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4003(b)(1) for filing objections to exemptions under § 522(l) of the Code.

(3) In a joint case where only 1 spouse meets the requirements of Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4002(b), the non-compliant spouse will be dismissed from the case.

RULE 5001-1

CLERK - OFFICE LOCATION/HOURS

(a) **Office of Record.** The court's office of record is in the Frank E. Moss United States Courthouse at 350 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

(b) **Hours of Business.** Unless the court orders otherwise, the clerk's office is open to the public between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on all days except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays as set forth below:

- New Year's Day, January 1
- Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. (Third Monday in January)
- Presidents' Day (Third Monday in February)
- Memorial Day (Last Monday in May)
- Independence Day, July 4
- Pioneer Day, July 24
- Labor Day (First Monday in September)
- Columbus Day (Second Monday in October)
- Veterans' Day, November 11
- Thanksgiving Day (Fourth Thursday in November)
- Christmas Day, December 25

RULE 5003-1

THE CLERK'S AUTHORITY

(a) **Orders, Judgments and Other Documents.** The clerk may sign his or her name, unless directed by the court to sign or imprint the court's facsimile signature and enter the following without further directive from the court:

(1) an order entering default for failure to plead or otherwise defend under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7055;

(2) a subpoena for a party not represented by an attorney;

(3) an order of discharge;

(4) an order of dismissal, as directed by Local Rules 2003-1(a), 2082-1(b), 2083-1(e) and 7041-1, or similar dismissal orders arising from the failure of the debtor to respond to a motion to dismiss; and

(5) any other order or document that does not require approval or order by the court under Fed. R. Civ. P. 77(c).

(b) **Review of Clerk's Actions.** The court may review, suspend, alter or rescind the clerk's actions under this Local Rule.

RULE 5003-2

ACCESS TO COURT PAPERS

(a) **Access.** The public records of the court are available for examination in the clerk's office during the hours of business specified in Local Rule 5001-1. Public records may not be removed from the clerk's office by members of the bar or the public except by order of the court, but the clerk will make and furnish copies of official public court records upon request and upon payment as required by the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule or the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule issued by the Judicial Conference in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1930(b). Access to public records is also available through the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and is available to the public free of charge utilizing access provided in the clerk's office.

(b) **Electronic Filing System.** A person may access case information at the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, by obtaining a PACER log-in and password. A person who has PACER access may retrieve docket sheets and documents. All attorneys admitted to practice before the court must be Filing Users, unless the court orders otherwise.

(c) **Sealed or Impounded Papers.** Papers ordered sealed or impounded by the court, or subject to a court order under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9037(d), are not public records within the meaning of these Local Rules. Papers ordered sealed must be filed in paper format, and not electronically, unless specifically authorized by the court. A motion to file documents under seal may be filed electronically unless prohibited by law. The order of the court authorizing the

filing of papers under seal may be filed electronically unless prohibited by law. A copy of the order must be attached to the papers under seal and be delivered to the clerk.

RULE 5005-1

FILING REQUIREMENTS

(a) **Filing of Papers.** Unless ordered otherwise, all Filing Users (as defined in Local Rule 5005-2(b)) must file all papers required to be filed with the court electronically. Filers who are permitted by these Local Rules to file in paper format should file all pleadings, motions, proposed orders, and other papers with the clerk at the office of record in Salt Lake City, defined in Local Rule 5001-1(a), during the hours of business set forth in Local Rule 5001-1(b); provided, however, that when court is in session elsewhere in the district, such papers may be filed with the clerk or with the court at the place where court is being held. In extraordinary circumstances, the court may permit the filing of such papers with a judge or other court officer.

(b) **Date-Stamped Copies.** A Non-Filing User may, at the time of filing, present to the clerk a copy of the paper filed and request the clerk to imprint the clerk's date stamp on the copy. The date-stamped copy is prima facie evidence that the original was filed with the clerk on the date indicated by the clerk's stamp. An electronic receipt produced by CM/ECF is prima facie evidence of electronically filed documents.

(c) **Facsimile Filing.** Papers transmitted to the court via facsimile are not acceptable for filing and will not be docketed, but papers with facsimile signatures may be submitted for filing in accordance with these Local Rules in connection with declarations, affidavits, and verifications. The paper bearing the original signature must be retained by the filer in accordance with these Local Rules.

RULE 5005-2

FILING PAPERS- ELECTRONIC FILING

(a) **When Electronic Filing is Required.** Except as expressly provided or in exceptional circumstances, a Filing User must file all papers required to be filed with the court electronically. Notwithstanding the foregoing, filers who are not required by these Local Rules to be Filing Users are not required to electronically file papers in a case or proceeding assigned to the Electronic Filing System.

(b) **Eligibility and Registration of Filing Users and Applicable Rules.** Attorneys admitted to the bar of this court (including those admitted under Local Rule 2090-1(b)), United States trustees and their assistants, bankruptcy administrators and their assistants, private trustees, and individuals as the court deems appropriate, must register as Filing Users of the court's Electronic Filing System. No entities, such as law firms or corporations, may be Filing Users. Registration is in a form prescribed by the clerk. A registration form is located on the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov, and should be downloaded for use in the registration process. The form requires the Filing User's name, address, telephone number, Internet e-mail address, and, in the case of an attorney, a declaration that the attorney is admitted to the bar of this court, or in the case of an attorney admitted under Local Rule 2090-1(b), a copy of the order granting the admission, and an agreement of the Filing User to comply with the court's usage protocols posted on the court's website, www.utb.uscourts.gov.

(1) **Waiver and Consent.** Registration as a Filing User constitutes: (A) waiver of the right to receive notice by first class mail and consent to receive notice

electronically; (B) waiver of the right to service by personal service or first class mail and consent to electronic service, except with regard to service of a summons and complaint under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7004; and (C) consent to abide by the court's posted usage protocols. Waiver of service and notice by first class mail applies to notice of the entry of an order or judgment under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9022.

(2) Log-in and Password. Once registered under subsection (c) of this rule and training is complete, the Filing User will receive notification of a user log-in and password. No Filing User or other person may knowingly permit or cause to permit a Filing User's password to be used by anyone other than an authorized agent of the Filing User.

(3) Suspension and Termination. The court may temporarily suspend a Filing User's use of the Electronic Filing System for cause without notice and a hearing. After notice and a hearing, the court may terminate a Filing User's use of the Electronic Filing System for cause, including abuse of the Electronic Filing System or failure to comply with these Local Rules or the court's posted usage protocols, and impose such sanctions as are appropriate.

(4) Withdrawal. Once registered, a Filing User may only withdraw from participation in the Electronic Filing System if such rights are suspended or terminated by the court.

(c) **Consequences of Electronic Filing.** A Filing User whose password is used to file a petition, pleading, motion, claim or other document thereby certifies that the Filing User, whether an attorney or a party appearing without an attorney, has authorized the filing.

(1) Filing, Entry on the Docket, and Official Record. Electronic transmission of a document to the Electronic Filing System consistent with these Local Rules, together with the transmission of a Notice of Electronic Filing from the court, constitutes filing of the document for all purposes of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Rules, and constitutes entry of the document on the docket kept by the clerk under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5003. When a document has been filed electronically, the official record is the electronic recording of the document as stored by the court, and the filing party is bound by the document as filed, unless the court orders otherwise. A document filed electronically is deemed filed at the date and time stated on the Notice of Electronic Filing from the court.

(2) Deadlines. Filing a document electronically does not alter the filing deadline for that document. Filing must be completed before midnight local time where the court is located in order to be considered timely filed that day.

(d) Attachments and Exhibits. Filing Users must submit in electronic form all documents referenced as exhibits or attachments, unless the court permits conventional filing. A Filing User must submit as exhibits or attachments only those excerpts of the referenced documents that are germane to the matter under consideration by the court. Excerpted material must be clearly and prominently identified as such. Filing Users who file excerpts of documents as exhibits or attachments under this rule do so without prejudice to their right to timely file additional excerpts or to file the complete document electronically. Responding parties may timely file additional excerpts electronically or complete documents conventionally that they believe are germane.

(e) **Retention Requirements.** Documents that are electronically filed and require original signatures other than that of the Filing User must be maintained in paper form by the Filing User until 5 years after all time periods for appeals expire. On request of the court, the Filing User must provide original documents for review.

(f) **Signatures.** The user log-in and password required to present documents on the Electronic Filing System are the Filing User's signature for all purposes, including 18 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1746, all sections of the Bankruptcy Code, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9011 and all other provisions of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the Local Rules. Each document filed electronically must include a caption in compliance with Local Rule 9004-1(a). The name of the Filing User under whose log-in and password the document is submitted must be preceded by an "/s/" and typed in the space where the signature would otherwise appear in the signature block, or by a graphical signature.

(1) **Unauthorized Use.** No Filing User or other person may knowingly permit or cause to permit a Filing User's password to be used by anyone other than an authorized agent of the Filing User.

(2) **Multi-Signature Documents.** Documents requiring signatures of more than 1 party must be electronically filed either by: (A) submitting a scanned document containing all necessary signatures; (B) representing the consent of the other parties on the document; (C) identifying on the document the parties whose signatures are required and by the submission of a notice of endorsement by those parties no later than 3 business days after filing the document; or (D) in any other manner approved by the court on a case by case basis.

(g) **Technical Failures**. A Filing User or other party whose filing is made untimely as the result of a technical failure may seek appropriate relief from the court.

RULE 5005-3

FILING PAPERS - SIZE AND FORM OF PAPERS

(a) **Size.** The original of all pleadings, motions, and other papers electronically filed must be on 8-1/2 x 11 inch white paper, with a top margin of not less than 1-1/2 inch, a left-hand margin of not less than 1 inch, and plainly typewritten or printed in not less than 12 point type on only one side of each page. All orders presented for filing must have a top margin of not less than 2-1/2 inches on the first page.

(b) **Form.** Originals and copies of all papers must be double-spaced except for quoted material, footnotes, and form documents approved by the court. Each page must be numbered consecutively at the bottom of the page. This format may vary to comply with any applicable forms adopted by this court or prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Service copies may not be reduced by more than 2 reduced pages per printed side.

RULE 5007-1

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSCRIPTS

A certified sound recording or a transcript of a proceeding, including a §341 meeting, that is to be filed with or otherwise presented to the court for any purpose must be certified by a court reporter certified by the National Court Reporters Association.

RULE 5072-1

DECORUM

(a) **Civility.** Attorneys and parties should conduct themselves in bankruptcy proceedings, including meetings of creditors and discovery proceedings, in a civil and professional manner.

(b) **Courtroom Conduct of Attorneys.**

(1) Unless the court permits otherwise, only 1 attorney for each party may examine or cross-examine a witness and not more than 2 attorneys for each party may argue the merits of the action.

(2) To maintain decorum in the courtroom when court is in session, attorneys must abide strictly by the following rules, unless the court permits otherwise:

(A) Attorneys must stand when examining and cross-examining witnesses.

(B) Attorneys must not address questions or remarks to an opposing attorney without first obtaining permission from the court. Appropriate and quiet informal consultations among attorneys off the record are not precluded if this does not delay or disrupt the progress of the proceedings.

(C) The examination and cross-examination of witnesses must be limited to questions addressed to witnesses. Attorneys must not make statements, comments, or remarks prior to asking a question or after a question has been answered.

(D) In making an objection, an attorney must state plainly and briefly the specific ground for an objection and must not engage in argument unless requested or permitted by the court.

(E) Only 1 attorney for each party may object to the testimony of a witness being questioned by an opposing party. The objection must be made by the attorney who has conducted or is to conduct the examination of the witness.

(F) Attorneys must examine a witness from the lectern, unless necessary to approach the witness or the clerk's desk to present or examine an exhibit.

(c) **Courtroom Argument.** The court may determine the length of time and the sequence of final arguments of the parties. The party having the primary burden of proof must open and close the final arguments unless the court directs otherwise.

RULE 5080-1

FEES - GENERAL

(a) **Payment of Fees.** As authorized by § 1930 of title 28 of the United States Code, the clerk must collect filing and other fees as prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States. All papers filed with the court must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Fees may be paid in cash, money order, cashier's check, credit card, electronic funds transfers approved by the clerk, or a check drawn on the account of the filing attorney made payable to "Clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court." Checks from debtors will not be accepted.

(b) **Dishonored Payments.** If a payor's check is dishonored, or if a credit card payment or electronic funds transfer that was initially accepted is rejected, the payor's name will be placed on the court's dishonored payment register for a period of 3 years. A payor whose name appears on the register will have check, credit card, or electronic funds transfer privileges revoked and must pay all fees in cash, money order, or cashier's check. The payor will also be required to pay the dishonored check fee or any other related fee authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States. A payor's name may be removed from the register upon presentation to the clerk of a letter from the drawee bank or credit card provider indicating that the check was dishonored or credit card payment or electronic funds transfer rejected due to bank or provider error. Alternatively, a payor's check, credit card, or electronic funds transfer privileges will be reinstated upon posting an appropriate bond with the court. The payor's name will be removed from the court's dishonored payment register after 1 year of posting bond if the payor has not tendered any checks during that time that have been dishonored and if all credit card payments and electronic funds transfers have cleared.

(c) **Application for Waiver of Chapter 7 Filing Fee.** A chapter 7 debtor seeking a fee waiver under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(f) must file a fee waiver using Official Form 3B. The court may grant, deny, or set the fee waiver application for hearing. If the court denies the fee waiver application, notice will be given to the debtor giving the debtor 14 days after the notice is sent to pay the filing fee in full, submit an application to pay in installments, or to request a hearing. The clerk will enter an order dismissing the case if the debtor fails to act within the 14 days. If a hearing is requested and granted, the court will schedule a hearing with 14 days' notice to the United States trustee, panel trustee, and the debtor. The clerk will enter an order dismissing the case if the debtor fails to appear at the scheduled hearing. If a hearing is requested and denied, the debtor has 14 days to pay the filing fee in full, submit an application to pay in installments, or appeal, or the clerk will enter an order dismissing the case. If an order denying a fee waiver application is appealed and affirmed, the debtor has 14 days to pay the filing fee or submit an application to pay in installments, or the clerk will enter an order dismissing the case.

RULE 5090-1

VISITING JUDGES

In all matters assigned to a visiting judge, parties must keep the assigned scheduling clerk informed of developments affecting settlements, postponements, or lengths of time needed before the court. A party must report any developments no later than 7 days before the date the matter is scheduled before the court.

RULE 6005-1

STANDING AUCTIONEERS

(a) **General.** This court may appoint any number of standing auctioneers by application of the auctioneer after review by the United States trustee and order of the court. The United States trustee must maintain a list of all current appointed standing auctioneers.

(b) **Appointment.** To be appointed as a standing auctioneer, an auctioneering company, whether a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation must show, by declaration submitted to the United States trustee, that at least 1 person employed by such company has met the following qualifications:

(1) The candidate has 3 or more years of experience as an active auctioneer during the 4 year period prior to making the application. “Active auctioneer” experience is defined as devoting the majority of such person's work time to the auctioneering business, including the preparation for, promoting of, and conducting of auctions;

(2) The candidate is duly licensed by a state, municipality, or some other governmental entity;

(3) The candidate is at least 21 years of age;

(4) The candidate has not been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor involving forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or other like offenses;

(5) The auctioneering company maintains property damage and theft coverage of no less than \$100,000, or in a higher amount if requested by the United States trustee. The policy must cover only estate property;

(6) The auctioneering company maintains an on-site liability insurance policy with limits for bodily injury of at least \$100,000 per person and \$300,000 per occurrence; and

(7) The auctioneering company has posted or will post with the United States trustee a \$100,000 bond in favor of the United States and conditioned on the faithful performance of its official duties.

(c) **Letters of Reference.** In addition to the declaration required under subsection (b) of this rule, the candidate must submit letters of reference from at least 2 individuals, other than relatives, who have personal knowledge of the candidate's honesty, truthfulness, and good repute as an auctioneer. If the applicant meets the requirements of this rule, the United States trustee may certify the applicant to the list of current standing auctioneers.

(d) **Effect of Appointment.** Trustees may, subject to the limits of § 327(a) of the Code, use any of the standing auctioneers to liquidate personal property of the estate, without further permission of the court. The fact that an auctioneer has been certified to the list of standing auctioneers should not be construed as an order directing the trustees to employ the auctioneer. Trustees retain the privilege of selecting, subject to the requirements of § 327 of the Code, auctioneers and others to serve the estate.

(e) **Procedure for Sales by Appointed Standing Auctioneers.** The following procedures apply to all sales held by a standing auctioneer:

- (1) The auctioneer must comply with any order regarding the sale;
- (2) The auctioneer must give appropriate public notice of the sale and give the trustee evidence of the notice with the final accounting;

(3) The auctioneer must not, without the trustee's consent, incur expenses for transporting property. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, the debtor must transport property to the auctioneer;

(4) All sales must be for cash, unless the trustee directs otherwise; and

(5) Immediately after the sale, the auctioneer must forward the proceeds, less a commission, to the trustee with a full accounting.

(f) **Commissions.** The commission of any standing auctioneer must not exceed 15% of the gross proceeds of the sale, with the exact rate to be negotiated by the trustee and the standing auctioneer on a case-by-case basis.

(g) **Expenses.** Notwithstanding the limitation on compensation set forth in subsection (f), if a standing auctioneer, at the express direction of the trustee, incurs expenses related to the sale of property, he or she is entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses out of the estate.

(h) **Removal and Resignation.**

(1) **General.** A standing auctioneer must notify the court and the United States trustee immediately if he or she no longer qualifies for certification to the list of standing auctioneers. A standing auctioneer may tender his or her resignation at any time by submitting it in a writing to the United States trustee. In that event, the United States trustee must remove the name from the list and notify panel trustees.

(2) **Removal for Cause.** The court may remove any standing auctioneer for cause.

(i) **Hearings on Sales Conducted by a Standing Auctioneer**. A hearing scheduled on a sale to be conducted by a standing auctioneer may be stricken if no objection to the sale is timely filed.

RULE 6007-1

ABANDONMENT

A Request for Abandonment and Proposed Abandonment may be filed by any party in interest in the form attached to these Local Rules as Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1. After review, the chapter 7 trustee may electronically endorse the Proposed Abandonment. If the trustee endorses the Proposed Abandonment, the requesting party may file and serve a Notice of Proposed Abandonment upon all interested parties in the form attached to these Local Rules as Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1-A. If the trustee fails to endorse the Proposed Abandonment, the requesting party may not file or serve a Notice of Proposed Abandonment. If no objections to the Proposed Abandonment are filed by the objection deadline set out in the Notice of Proposed Abandonment, the requesting party may file a Notice of Abandonment in the form attached to these Local Rules as Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1-B. If the trustee endorses the Notice of Abandonment, the property identified in the Notice of Abandonment will thereby be abandoned and no longer be property of the bankruptcy estate. Should the trustee fail to endorse the Proposed Abandonment or the Notice of Abandonment as requested, the property shall remain property of the Estate.

COMMENT(2013)

Amendment to this rule is necessitated by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals decision *In re Cook* (*Cook v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*) 2013 WL 1297590 (10th Cir. 2013). The rule provides a streamlined process for a party in interest to obtain an abandonment of property of the bankruptcy estate. The rule permits a party in interest to prepare and file appropriate pleadings, and with the trustee's consent, provide notice of the trustee's intent to abandon to parties in interest. After proper notice to parties in interest, and in the absence of objection, the trustee may abandon the property.

RULE 6070-1

TAX RETURNS AND TAX REFUNDS

(a) **Tax Requirements in Chapter 11, 12 and 13 Cases.** Debtors in possession, chapter 11 trustees, and chapter 12 and 13 debtors, are subject to the requirements and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service and any applicable state or local taxing authority. Debtors who are not required to collect federal taxes as described in subsection (1) below and are not required to collect state and local taxes as described in subsection (2) below are required to comply only with subsection (6) below.

(1) **Federal Taxes.** The debtor, debtor in possession or the trustee must comply with the Internal Revenue Code and regulations regarding withholding of taxes from the wages of employees, the payment of the employer's FICA and FUTA tax liabilities, the making of deposits of such taxes, and the filing of employment tax returns as well as any excise or income tax returns for which the estate is liable.

(2) **State Taxes.** The debtor, debtor in possession or the trustee must comply with the laws and regulations of any applicable state or local taxing authority regarding withholding of taxes from the wages of employees; the collection and remittance of other types of tax which the estate is required to collect, deposit with, or remit to any applicable state or local taxing authority; the payment of unemployment insurance contributions to the appropriate state or local taxing authority; and the timely filing of returns accounting for the same.

(3) **Trust Accounts.** Within 21 days after the petition date, the debtor in possession or trustee must open separate bank trust accounts for the Internal Revenue

Service and for each applicable state and local taxing authority for all tax deposits. Only the tax deposits due each entity are to be made into these trust accounts as they accrue each pay period. A chapter 12 or 13 debtor must provide the applicable trustee proof of such trust accounts at the § 341 meeting.

(4) Notification. The debtor in possession or trustee should notify the Internal Revenue Service and each state or local taxing authority of the location and account numbers of the respective trust accounts opened under subsection (a)(3) of this rule. The notices should be sent within 7 days after the date the account is opened. Notices to the Internal Revenue Service, the Utah State Tax Commission, and the Utah Department of Workforce Services must be mailed or delivered to addresses cited in Local Rule 2002-1(h).

(5) State Deposit Verification. The debtor, debtor in possession or trustee must, if applicable, file the Utah State Tax Commission's Verification of Taxpayer Deposit at the address shown in Local Rule 2002-1(h) within 7 days after making the required deposit.

(6) Filing and Payment. The debtor, debtor in possession or trustee must: (A) timely file any required tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service; (B) timely file any required tax returns with any applicable state or local taxing authority; (C) timely file unemployment insurance contribution reports with applicable state or local authorities; and (D) pay taxes on a current basis. Returns and reports filed with and payments made to the Internal Revenue Service, the Utah State Tax Commission and the Utah Department of Workforce Services should be delivered to the addresses stated in Local Rule 2002-1(h), not to the regular addresses for filing the returns and reports.

(b) **Tax Returns in Chapter 12 Cases.** The chapter 12 debtor must, at least 30 days before the first day required by law for the filing of the debtor's federal tax return(s), forward to the trustee a full and complete copy of the federal tax return(s) for each preceding year or portion thereof while the case is pending.

(c) **Tax Returns in Chapter 13 Cases.**

(1) A chapter 13 debtor must, no later than the day before the date on which the meeting of creditors is first scheduled to be held, file with the appropriate tax authorities, any and all tax returns required under applicable nonbankruptcy law for all taxable periods ending during the four year period before the filing of the petition.

(2) A chapter 13 debtor must provide, not later than 7 days before the date first set for the first meeting of creditors, to the trustee a copy of the Federal and state income tax returns required under applicable law (or at the election of the debtor, a transcript of such return) for the most recent tax year ending immediately before the commencement of the case and for which a Federal or state income tax return was filed.

(3) No later than the day before the date on which the meeting of creditors is first scheduled to be held, the debtor must file and serve on the trustee a declaration regarding tax returns in the form attached hereto as Local Bankruptcy Form 6070-1.

(4) The debtor may request from the court an order extending the time period set forth in this subsection on notice to the trustee and applicable taxing authority. If the debtor fails to comply with paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection in the time period therein or as extended by the court, the case may be dismissed under the procedures set forth in Local Rule 2083-1(f).

(d) **Modification of the Automatic Stay for Certain Assessments and Refunds of**

Taxing Entities. Unless a party in interest objects and the court orders otherwise, the stay of § 362 of the Code is modified to provide for the following assessments and refunds in any case filed in this district. The Internal Revenue Service, Utah Tax Commission, and the Utah Department of Workforce Services are authorized to:

- (1) assess tax liabilities reflected on voluntary filed tax returns and tax returns prepared under authority of applicable statutory provisions; and
- (2) make refunds in the ordinary course of business to debtors who have filed cases under chapter 9, 12 or 13, to trustees appointed in chapter 7 and 11 cases, or, if a trustee has not been appointed in a chapter 11 case, to the debtor in possession.

RULE 7003-1

COVER SHEETS IN ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

A properly completed adversary proceeding cover sheet must be filed with the clerk at the commencement of each adversary proceeding unless the complaint is filed electronically. Unless documents are filed electronically, a properly completed civil cover sheet must be filed with the clerk with each notice of appeal and motion to withdraw the reference. Copies of the appropriate cover sheets may be obtained from the clerk.

RULE 7005-1

FILING OF DISCOVERY MATERIALS

In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7005, disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) or (2) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026, deposition transcripts and the following discovery requests and responses must not be filed until they are used in a case or proceeding or the court orders filing: (1) interrogatories, (2) requests for documents or to permit entry upon land, and (3) requests for admission. A party must file a notice of service of the foregoing materials on opposing parties. Filing the notice of taking deposition required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7030 satisfies the requirement of filing a notice of service with respect to depositions. This rule does not preclude the use of discovery materials at a hearing or at trial or as exhibits to motions. Local Rule 9070-1 governs the custody and disposition of discovery materials introduced as trial exhibits. The originals of all discovery items covered by this rule and not filed with the court must be held by the party propounding them as custodian for the court.

RULE 7016-1

PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

(a) **Initial Pretrial Conference.** After the initial appearance of a defendant, the clerk must notify the parties of the date, time, and place of the initial pretrial conference under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7016.

(b) **Parties' Planning Conference.** Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026, the parties must confer as soon as practicable and in any event at least 21 days prior to the initial pretrial conference, and must prepare a Report of Parties' Planning Meeting which conforms substantially with Form 35, a copy of which is attached as Local Bankruptcy Form 7016-1 to these Local Rules. No later than 14 days after the parties' planning conference, the parties are jointly responsible for filing Form 35 with the court.

(c) **Scheduling Order.** At the conclusion of the initial pretrial conference, the court will enter a scheduling order in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7016. Included in the scheduling order will be modifications of discovery requirements as the court deems appropriate. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the requirements of the scheduling order, including deadlines, continue in force until disposition of the proceeding.

(d) **Expedited Adversary Proceeding.** At the initial pretrial conference, if the amount of the controversy is \$15,000 or less, or by consent of the parties, the court may order that the trial be scheduled on an expedited basis. The scheduling order will govern the procedure to be followed before and during an expedited trial.

(e) **Supplemental Pretrial Conferences.** At the request of a party or on the court's own motion, the court may schedule a supplemental pretrial conference to expedite disposition of

the adversary proceeding particularly if it involves complex facts or unusual delay.

(f) **Attorneys' Conference.** At a time to be fixed during the initial pretrial conference, or, if no time is fixed, at least 14 days prior to the final pretrial conference, the attorneys for the parties must hold an attorneys' conference to discuss settlement, a proposed pretrial order, stipulated facts, exhibit list, witness list, and other matters that will aid in an expeditious and productive final pretrial conference and the preparation of an accurate, complete, and definitive pretrial order.

(g) **Final Pretrial Conference.** The court may schedule a final pretrial conference. The trial attorney must attend the final pretrial conference. Preparation for the final pretrial conference should be in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7016.

(h) **Pretrial Order.** At the time ordered by the court, the plaintiff must submit to the court for execution a proposed pretrial order approved by all attorneys. The form of the pretrial order should generally conform to the approved form attached as Local Bankruptcy Form 7016-1-A to these Local Rules. If the attorneys are unable to agree on a proposed pretrial order, each attorney must state his or her contentions as to the portion of the pretrial order upon which no agreement has been reached. The court will then determine a final form for the pretrial order and advise the parties. Thereafter, the order will control the course of the trial and may not be amended except by consent of the parties and the court or by order of the court to prevent manifest injustice. The pleadings will be deemed merged into the order. The court may dismiss an adversary proceeding if the pretrial order is not filed within the time fixed by the scheduling order. The pretrial order shall not excuse any party or that party's attorney from any of the requirements set forth in any scheduling order.

RULE 7026-1

DISCOVERY - GENERAL

(a) **Attorney Managed Discovery.** The court will not entertain any motions related to discovery under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026 through 7037 unless the moving attorney has in good faith conferred, or attempted to confer, with the opposing attorney and the parties are unable to reach an agreement on the matters set forth in the motion. The moving attorney must certify in writing, at the time of filing the motion, that he has complied with this requirement and must state the date, time, and place of the conference or attempts to confer, and the names of all participating parties or attorneys. The court may deny the motion if it determines that the moving attorney has not in good faith conferred, or attempted to confer, with the opposing attorney.

(b) **Court Managed Discovery.** Motions to limit discovery under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026 or to compel discovery under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7037 must be accompanied by a copy of the discovery request, any response to the request to which objection is made, and a succinct statement summarizing separately for each request and objection, why discovery should be limited or why the response received was inadequate.

(c) **Form of Certain Discovery Documents.** Parties responding to interrogatories pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7033; requests for production of documents or things pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7034; or requests for admission pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 36 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7036 shall repeat in full each such interrogatory or request to which the response is made. The parties also shall number sequentially each interrogatory or request to which response is made.

COMMENT (2014)

This rule has been amended to clarify that counsel must in good faith attempt to resolve discovery disputes before filing a motion under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026 or 7037. In addition, the moving attorney must certify in writing that he or she has in good faith attempted to resolve discovery disputes. If the moving attorney fails to certify in writing that he or she has in good faith attempted to resolve discovery disputes, or if the Court determines that the moving party has not attempted in good faith to resolve the discovery disputes, the Court may deny the motion. The motion to limit or compel discovery must be accompanied by a copy of the discovery request, any response to the request to which objection is made, and a succinct statement summarizing separately for each request and objection, why discovery should be limited or why the response received was inadequate.

RULE 7041-1

DISMISSAL - VOLUNTARY AND FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION

(a) **Voluntary Dismissal.** Notices of dismissal and stipulations to dismiss submitted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41, as made applicable under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7041, should be accompanied by a written order of dismissal.

(b) **Dismissal for Lack of Prosecution.** At any time, the court may issue an order to show cause why an adversary proceeding should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution. If good cause is not shown within the time prescribed by the order to show cause, the court may enter an order of dismissal with or without prejudice, as the court deems proper.

RULE 7052-1

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Except as otherwise directed by the court, in all non-jury proceedings, the attorney for each party must prepare and lodge with the court, at least 2 days before trial, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law consistent with the theory of the submitting party and the facts expected to be proved. Proposed findings must be concise and direct, recite ultimate rather than mere intermediary evidentiary facts, and be suitable in form and substance for adoption by the court. The court, in its discretion, may require each party within the same time frame to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law electronically by delivery of a CD or similar electronic storage medium.

RULE 7054-1

COSTS - TAXATION/PAYMENT

(a) **Bill of Costs.** Within 21 days after the entry of final judgment, a party entitled to recover costs must file a bill of costs, on a form available from the clerk, and a verification of bill of costs under § 1924 of title 28 of the United States Code, and serve such documents on the attorneys of record of all adverse parties. The bill of costs must clearly and concisely itemize and describe the costs, checks, money orders, or other forms of payment, and must include copies of applicable invoices, receipts, and disbursement instruments. Failure to itemize and verify costs may result in their disallowance.

(b) **Objections to Bill of Costs.** A party objecting to a bill of costs must file an objection, supported by declarations and documentation, and serve the attorney of record for all adverse parties within 14 days after service of the bill of costs. Upon timely objection, a hearing may be scheduled to review the bill of costs and the objection.

(c) **Taxation of Costs.** If no objection is timely filed, the clerk must tax the costs and allow such items as are taxable under law. Costs taxed by the clerk will be included in the judgment or decree.

(d) **Judicial Review.** Taxation of costs by the clerk is subject to review by the court if, under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7054(b), a motion for review is filed within 7 days after entry of the clerk's action.

RULE 7055-1

DEFAULT JUDGMENT

(a) **Default Certificate.** A party applying for default judgment under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7055 must, at or prior to the time of filing the application, file a certificate of default as to the party in default. If the proposed certificate of default is accompanied by an affidavit showing that the party against whom judgment is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend and if service of the summons and complaint appears to be proper, the clerk shall enter the party's default.

(b) **Judgment by Default Entered by Clerk.** A proposed judgment by default filed in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7055 for signature and entry by the clerk in accordance with that rule and Local Rule 5003-1(a)(1) must be accompanied by a declaration that the person against whom judgment is sought is neither an infant or an incompetent person, nor in the armed forces within the meaning of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, 50 U.S.C. § 520(1).

(c) **Judgment by Default Entered by Court.** In all other cases, the party entitled to judgment must apply to the court in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7055. If the party against whom judgment is sought has appeared in the proceeding, the party seeking default judgment shall give notice of the application for default judgment to the attorney for the party as required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7055. If the party entitled to judgment is seeking relief under § 523 or § 727 of the Code, the applicant must schedule a hearing on the application and shall give notice of the hearing to the debtor and the debtor's attorney.

(d) **Clerk's Action Reviewable.** The actions of the clerk under this rule may be reviewed, suspended, altered or rescinded by the court.

COMMENT (2014)

This rule has been amended to clarify procedures for entry of default and default judgments. If the complaint seeks relief under § 523 or § 727, plaintiff must schedule a hearing on the application for default judgment. Otherwise, no hearing on the application is required but if the party against whom judgment is sought has appeared in the proceeding, the party seeking default judgment shall give notice of the application to the attorney for that party.

RULE 7056-1

SUMMARY JUDGMENT

(a) **Summary Judgment Motions and Memoranda.** This rule applies to motions for summary judgment in contested matters under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014 and adversary proceedings. A motion for summary judgment and the supporting memorandum must be clearly identified in the case caption and introduction.

(b) **Motion: Form, Elements and Undisputed Material Facts; and Background Facts Statement.** The movant must file the motion for summary judgment in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2 within any applicable time limitation, unless the court orders otherwise. The motion and any supporting memorandum must be contained in one document. A motion for summary judgment must include the following sections:

- (1) an introduction summarizing why summary judgment should be granted;
- (2) a section entitled “Statement of Elements and Undisputed Material Facts”

that contains the following:

- (A) each legal element required to prevail on the motion;
- (B) citation to legal authority supporting each stated element (without argument);
- (C) under each element, a concise statement of the material facts necessary to meet that element as to which the moving party contends no genuine issue exists. Only those facts that entitle the moving party to judgment as a matter of law should be included in this section. Each asserted fact must be presented in an individually numbered paragraph that cites with particularity the evidence in the record supporting each factual assertion (e.g., deposition transcript, affidavit,

declaration, and other documents).

(3) An argument section explaining why, under the applicable legal principles the asserted undisputed facts entitle the party to summary judgment.

The motion may, but need not, include a separate background section that contains a concise statement of facts, whether disputed or not, for the limited purpose of providing background and context for the case, dispute, and motion. This section may follow the introduction and may, but need not, cite to evidentiary support. The memorandum may also provide a concise conclusion.

(c) **Notice of the Motion and Hearing.** The movant shall obtain and set an appropriate hearing date with the court scheduling clerk. A Notice of Summary Judgment Motion and Notice of Hearing shall be filed in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2. A Notice of Summary Judgment Motion and Notice of Hearing shall;

(1) be in substantial conformity with Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-1, with alterations as may be appropriate to comply with these Local Rules;

(2) state a specific objection deadline that is at least 21 days after service of the Notice of Summary Judgment Motion and Notice of Hearing.

(d) **Memorandum in Opposition; Response to Elements and Facts; and Background Facts.** A party filing a memorandum in opposition to a motion for summary judgment must file its opposition in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2 by the date stated in the Notice of Summary Judgment and Notice of Hearing. A memorandum in opposition to a motion for summary judgment must include the following sections:

(1) an introduction summarizing why summary judgment should be denied;

(2) a section entitled "Response to Statement of Elements and Undisputed Material Facts" that contains the following:

(A) a concise response to each legal element stated by the moving party. If the non-moving party agrees with a stated element, state "agreed" for that element. If the party disagrees with a stated element, state what the party believes is the correct element and provide citation to legal authority supporting the party's contention (without argument). If the non-moving party agrees that any stated element has been met, so state;

(B) a response to each stated material fact. Under each element that a party disputes as having been met, restate each numbered paragraph from the statement of material facts provided in support of that element in the motion. If a fact is undisputed, so state. If a fact is disputed, so state and concisely describe and cite with particularity the evidence on which the non-moving party relies to dispute that fact (without legal argument);

(C) a statement of any additional material facts, if applicable. If additional material facts are relevant to show that an element has not been met or that there is a genuine issue for trial, state each such fact separately in an individually numbered paragraph that cites with particularity the evidence in the record supporting each factual assertion (e.g., deposition transcript, affidavit, declaration, and other documents);

(D) a statement of additional elements and material facts, if applicable. If there are additional legal elements not stated by the moving party that the non-moving party contends preclude summary judgment, state each such element along with citation to legal authority that supports the element (without argument) and any additional material facts that

create a genuine issue for trial on these elements. Each additional asserted fact must be presented in an individually numbered paragraph that cites with particularity the evidence in the record supporting each factual assertion (e.g., deposition transcript, affidavit, declaration, and other documents); and

- (3) An argument section explaining why under the applicable legal principles, summary judgment should be denied.

The memorandum in opposition may, but need not, include a separate background section that contains a concise statement of facts, whether disputed or not, for the limited purpose of providing background and context for the case, dispute, and motion. This section may follow the introduction and may, but need not, cite to evidentiary support. The memorandum may also provide a concise conclusion.

(e) **Reply Memorandum.** The moving party may file a reply memorandum no later than 7 days after the objection is served and in no case less than 4 days before the date set for hearing. In the reply, a moving party may only cite additional evidence not previously cited in the opening memorandum to rebut a claim that a material fact is in dispute. Otherwise, no additional evidence may be cited in the reply memorandum, and if cited, the court will disregard it.

(f) **A Motion May Not Be Made in a Response or Reply Memorandum.** No motion may be included in a memorandum in opposition or reply memorandum. Such a motion must be made in a separate document.

(g) **Length of Motion, Memorandum in Opposition, and Reply Memorandum.** A motion for summary judgment or a memorandum opposing a motion for summary judgment must

not exceed 25 pages in length, exclusive of face sheet, table of contents, statements of issues and facts, and exhibits. A reply memorandum must not exceed 10 pages, exclusive of face sheet, table of contents, statements of issues and facts, and exhibits.

(h) **Overlength Memoranda.** An order of the court must be obtained to file a motion or memorandum that exceeds the page limitations set forth in subsection (g) of this rule. Such a motion may be made to the court ex parte, and must include a statement of why additional pages are needed and the number of pages. The court will approve the request only for good cause shown. If authorized, an overlength memorandum must contain, in addition to the elements and sections otherwise required by this rule, a table of contents, with page references, setting forth the titles or headings of each section and subsection;

(i) **Citations of Unpublished Decisions.** A memorandum may cite an unpublished decision from this district, but only if the decision is furnished to the court and parties when the memorandum is filed. Unpublished opinions from other districts may not be cited as authority. Unpublished decisions of this court should be cited as follows: *Smith v. Jones* (In re Smith), Ch. 7 Case No. 93B-22404, Adv. No. 94PC-2302, slip op. at 10 (Bankr. D. Ut. March 1, 1995). The clerk maintains an index and copies of selected, unpublished opinions from this district.

(j) **Citations of Supplemental Authority.** When pertinent and significant authorities come to the attention of a party after a memorandum has been filed, or after oral argument but before the court renders a decision, a party may advise the court by letter, with a copy to all parties, setting forth the citations. The letter must, without argument, state the reason for the supplemental citations and include a reference either to the page of the memorandum or to a point argued orally to which the citations pertain. Any response must be promptly made and similarly limited.

(k) **Supporting Exhibits to Memoranda.** All evidence offered in support of or opposition to motions for summary judgment must be submitted in a separately filed appendix with a cover page index. The index must list each exhibit by number, include a description or title and, if the exhibit is a document, provide the source of the document. A responding party may object as provided in Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(2). Upon failure of any responding party to object the court may assume for purposes of summary judgment only that the evidence proffered would be admissible at trial.

(l) **Certificate of Service.** Unless otherwise ordered, a party must file a certificate of service of the Summary Judgment Motion, the Notice of Summary Judgment Motion and Notice of Hearing and all subsequent pleadings . The certificate must be filed with the motion and notice, endorsed upon the motion, notice and subsequent pleading, or filed separately as soon as possible and in any event before any action based upon the service is requested or taken by the court. The certificate must be in substantial conformity with Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-3.

(m) **Failure to Respond.** Failure to respond timely to a motion for summary judgment may result in the court's granting the motion without further notice.

(n) **Granting Relief Without a Hearing.** The court may, but is not required to, strike the hearing and grant the relief requested in a motion for summary judgment without a hearing if there has been no memorandum in opposition to the motion filed or served on the movant. The court may, but is not required to, strike the hearing and enter an order disposing of the summary judgment motion if the court determines that oral argument is not necessary or helpful.

(o) **Time for Striking Hearings.** A request to strike a hearing should be made at least two business days prior to the hearing.

COMMENT (2013)

This rule sets forth procedures specific to motions for summary judgment in contested matters and adversary proceedings. The rule adopts the procedures of the U.S. District Court of Utah but clarifies that notice of a summary judgment motion and an objection deadline must be served on adverse parties. The purpose of the Statement of Elements and Undisputed Material Facts and the corresponding section in the memorandum in opposition to a motion for summary judgment is to distill the relevant legal issues and material facts for the court while reserving arguments for the respective argument sections of the motion and opposition memorandum.

RULE 7067-1

REGISTRY FUND

(a) **Court Orders Relating to Deposits.** A party making a deposit under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7067 in an adversary proceeding or a deposit in a case, may apply to the court for an order to invest the funds in accordance with this rule.

(b) **Registry Funds Invested in Interest-Bearing Accounts.** Upon motion and in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7067 or other authority, the court may order the clerk to invest certain registry funds in an interest-bearing account or instrument. When guaranteed government securities are purchased, regardless of the amount invested, the funds require no posting of collateral. All other investments must be collateralized in accordance with the Department of Treasury's regulations. The order must also specify the following:

- (1) the amount to be invested;
- (2) the length of time the funds should be invested and, where applicable, whether they should be reinvested in the same account or instrument upon maturity;
- (3) the name(s) and address(es) and social security number(s) or tax identification number(s) of the designated beneficiary(ies); and
- (4) other information that is appropriate under the circumstances.

(c) **Service Upon the Clerk.** A copy of the order must be served personally upon the clerk or chief deputy clerk, with an additional copy provided to the court's financial department.

(d) **Deposit of Funds.** The clerk must take all reasonable steps to deposit funds into the specified accounts or instruments within, but not more than, 14 business days after service of a copy of the order.

(e) **Disbursements of Registry Funds.** A party seeking a disbursement of funds must prepare an order for the court's review and signature and must serve the signed order upon the clerk or chief deputy clerk. If applicable, the order should indicate whether, when released by the court, the instruments of investment should be redeemed subject to possible early withdrawal penalties or held until the maturity date. The clerk or chief deputy clerk must prepare the withdrawal documents under the order.

(f) **Management and Handling Fees.** Unless otherwise negotiated by the parties, funds invested under subsection (b) of this rule will be subject to routine management fees imposed by the financial institution and deducted at the time the accounts are closed or the instruments redeemed. In addition, under the miscellaneous fee schedule approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States as set forth in § 1930 of title 28 of the United States Code, the clerk must assess a "Registry Fund Fee." The fee is to be determined and promulgated by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States as authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

(g) **Verification of Investment.** A party that obtains an order directing the investment of funds by the clerk should verify that the funds have been invested as ordered.

(h) **Liability of the Clerk.** Failure of a party to personally serve the clerk or chief deputy clerk with a copy of the order, or failure to verify investment of the funds within 7 days

after the expiration of the time period set forth in subsection (d) of this rule, will release the clerk from any liability for the loss of earned interest on such funds.

(i) **Cash Bonds**. If a person other than a party posts a cash bond with the clerk, the party for whom the bond is posted must execute and file an agreement with such person setting forth the intended disposition of the cash deposit by the clerk upon release of the cash bond. No deposit of funds will be allowed unless an order allowing or requiring it has been entered.

RULE 7069-1

EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT

(a) **Domestication of Judgment.** A judgment creditor should domesticate a judgment in the appropriate state court and execute upon the judgment utilizing state law remedies whenever possible.

(b) **Motion to Appear.** A judgment creditor who holds a judgment that cannot be domesticated under state law may move to compel the judgment debtor, or other person in possession of or having information relating to property or other assets that may be subject to execution or restraint, to appear in court and answer questions concerning the property or assets. The movant, on proper declaration, may request that the judgment debtor or other person be ordered to refrain from alienation or disposition of the property or assets in any way detrimental to the movant's interest.

(c) **Hearing Before Bankruptcy Court .** A motion under subsection (b) of this rule may be presented to the court ex parte, and, if granted, the matter calendared for hearing, at which the judgment debtor or other person must appear to be examined. In any case in which the movant seeks a restraint of the judgment debtor, the court must make findings and a report for the district court with a proposed order for restraint which the district court may issue.

(d) **Failure to Appear.** Should the judgment debtor or other person fail to appear as directed, the court may issue such process as is necessary and appropriate, including arrest, to bring the person before the court. If the conduct of the non-responding person is contemptuous, a proper reference must be made by the court to the district court.

(e) **Fees and Expenses.** The movant must tender a witness fee and mileage or equivalent to any person, with the exception of the judgment debtor, who, under this rule is required to appear in court.

RULE 9004-1

CAPTION - PAPERS, GENERAL

(a) **General.** The caption of papers filed or served after the commencement of a case or proceeding must substantially conform to Official Forms 16A, 16B and 16D, as follows:

(1) Caption (Short Title) - Form 16B. (May be used if 11 U.S.C. § 342(c) is not applicable).

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No.
E-Mail Address
Attorney for

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

In re:	Bankruptcy No.:
Debtor(s).	Chapter
	Hon. (<u>Judge's Name</u>)

Title of Document

(2) Caption (Full) - Form 16A *(Must be used if 11 U.S.C. § 342(c) is applicable).*

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No.
E-Mail Address
Attorney for

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

In re:

[Set for all names including married, maiden, and trade names used by debtor within last 8 years.]

Address _____

Last four digits of Social Security No. or Individual Tax-Payer Identification No.

Employer's Tax Identification No. (if any)

Debtor(s).

Bankruptcy No.

Chapter

Hon. (Judge's Name)

Title of Document

(3) Caption for Use in Adversary Proceeding - Form 16D.

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No.
E-Mail Address
Attorney for

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

In re: <div style="text-align: center;">Debtor(s).</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <div style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff(s),</div> vs <div style="text-align: center;">Defendant(s).</div>		Bankruptcy No. Chapter Adversary Proceeding No. Hon. <u>(Judge's Name)</u>
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Title of Document

(b) **Title.** The title of each paper must designate the nature of the paper and include a reference to who filed it.

RULE 9005.1-1

CLAIM OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

If a party files a pleading, written motion, or other paper drawing into question the constitutionality of a federal or state statute pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9005.1, the court must, under 28 U.S.C. § 2403, certify to the appropriate attorney general that a statute has been questioned.

(1) If a federal statute is questioned, upon receipt of the notice, the clerk, on behalf of the court, must file a certificate in substantially the following form:

The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah hereby certifies to the Attorney General of the United States that the constitutionality of an Act of Congress, title ____, § ____, United States Code (or other description), is drawn in question in the case of _____ vs. _____, Case No. _____, Adversary Proceeding No. _____, to which neither the United States, nor any of its agencies, officers, or employees, is a party. Under title 28, § 2403(a) of the United States Code, the United States is permitted to intervene in the case for the presentation of evidence, if admissible, and for argument on the question of constitutionality.

The clerk must send a copy of the certificate to the United States Attorney for the District of Utah and provide a copy to the judge to whom the case or proceeding is assigned, or to the Chief Judge of the court, if no assignment has been made.

(2) If a state statute is questioned, upon receipt of the notice, the clerk on

behalf of the court, must file a certificate in substantially the following form:

The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah hereby certifies to the Attorney General of the State of _____, that the constitutionality of an Act of the legislature of the State of _____, title ____, Chapter ____, § ____, (or other description), is drawn in question in the case of _____ vs. _____, Case No. _____, Adversary Proceeding No. _____, to which neither the State of _____, nor any of its agencies, officers, or employees, is a party. Under title 28, § 2403(b) of the United States Code, the State of _____ is permitted to intervene in the case for the presentation of evidence, if admissible, and for argument on the question of constitutionality.

The clerk must send a copy of the certificate to the Attorney General of the state and provide a copy to the judge to whom the case or proceeding is assigned, or to the Chief Judge of the court, if no assignment has been made.

RULE 9006-1

TIME PERIODS

(a) **Time for Filing Motions and Objections to Claims.** A motion and notice of hearing or an objection to claim and notice of hearing in a case or proceeding filed pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and Local Rule 9013-1, which is not to be heard ex parte, must be filed and served by a date which permits timely completion of the time periods for filing responses and replies set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of this Local Rule, unless a different period is fixed by order of the court, by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, or by these Local Rules. A motion for an order fixing a different period may, for cause shown, be made to the court on an ex parte basis.

(b) **Time for Filing Responses.** Responses to motions and claim objections must be filed within the following time periods.

(1) **Responses Governed by Rule 2002.** In matters governed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, responses must be filed and served within the time periods set forth therein and in no case less than 4 days before the date set for the hearing. The movant must schedule a hearing sufficiently in advance to assure that all responses are filed and served not less than 4 days before the date set for hearing.

(2) **Objections to Motions for Relief from Stay.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, objections to motions for relief from stay must be filed and served within 14 days after notice of the motion for relief from stay is served. A party filing an objection to a motion for relief from the stay pursuant to Local Rule 4001-1(b) must file and serve the

objection by the identified deadline which in no case should be less than 4 days before the date set for the hearing. The movant must schedule a hearing sufficiently in advance to assure that all responses are filed and served not less than 4 days before the date set for hearing.

(3) Responses to Claim Objections. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, responses to claim objections must be filed and served within 21 days after notice of the claim objection is served. A party filing a response to an objection to claim pursuant to Local Rule 3007-1(a) and (b) must file and serve the response by the identified deadline, which in no case should be less than 4 days before the date set for the hearing. The movant must schedule a hearing sufficiently in advance to assure that all responses are filed and served not less than 4 days before the date set for hearing.

(4) Responses in Other Matters. In matters not governed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, 3007, 4001, or by other Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that require a different response period, and unless the court orders otherwise, responses must be filed and served within 14 days after notice is served. A party filing an objection or a response must file and serve the objection or response by the identified deadline which in no case should be less than 4 days before the date set for the hearing. The movant must schedule a hearing sufficiently in advance to assure that all responses are filed and served not less than 4 days before the date set for hearing.

(c) Time for Filing Replies. Replies to responses and objections may be filed in the movant's discretion and must be filed no later than 7 days after the response or objection is served and in no case less than 4 days before the date set for hearing. The movant must schedule

a hearing sufficiently in advance to assure that replies are filed and served not less than 4 days before the date set for hearing.

(d) Additional Time After Service by Mail, Facsimile or Electronic Means.

Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon the party and the notice or paper is served upon the party by mail or under Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) (leaving with the court clerk if the person has no known address), (E) (serving it by electronic means), or (F) (delivery by any other means), 3 days are added after the prescribed period would otherwise expire under Fed. R. Bank. P. 9006(a).

RULE 9010-1

ATTORNEYS - NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

(a) **Attorney of Record**. An attorney, or a party not represented by an attorney for the debtor, for a creditor or for another party, who signs and files a petition, pleading or paper, is deemed to have made an appearance in the matter. If an attorney's appearance has not been established previously by the filing of papers in the case or proceeding, the attorney must file a notice of appearance promptly upon undertaking the representation of any party or witness. An attorney of record is responsible in all matters respecting the case or proceeding before and after a judgment, until the closing of the case, until the time for appeal from a judgment or order has expired or a judgment or order has become final after appeal, or until there has been an order permitting withdrawal by or substitution of the attorney in the case or proceeding.

(b) **Notification of Change in Address or Telephone Number**. In all cases and proceedings, attorneys and parties appearing without an attorney must notify the clerk's office of any change in address or telephone number.

(c) **Appearance by Attorney**. A party who has appeared by an attorney, may not appear or act thereafter in the party's own behalf in the action or take any steps therein, unless an order of withdrawal or substitution is entered by the court after notice to the party's attorney and to parties in interest. However, notwithstanding that a party has appeared or is represented by an attorney, at its discretion, the court may hear a party in open court. An attorney who has appeared of record for any party must:

- (1) represent the party in the action;

(2) be recognized by the court and by all parties to the action as having control of the client's case; and

(3) sign all papers that are to be signed on behalf of the client.

RULE 9011-1

PAPERS SIGNED BY AN ATTORNEY

Any paper required to be signed by an attorney that is not signed by an attorney admitted to practice before this court under Local Rule 2090-1 may be stricken.

RULE 9011-2

PARTIES APPEARING WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY

(a) **Attorney Appearance Required.** A corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, unincorporated association, or other party which is not an individual may not file a petition or otherwise appear without an attorney in any case or proceeding. Failure to comply with this rule is grounds for dismissal of a case or proceeding, conversion of a case, appointment of a trustee or examiner, judgment by default, striking any pleading or other appropriate sanctions.

(b) **Rules and Standards Applicable to Individuals Appearing Without an Attorney.** An individual appearing without an attorney will be expected to be familiar with and must comply with (A) these Local Rules; (B) unless otherwise provided, the Utah Rules of Professional Conduct as revised and amended; (C) appropriate federal rules and statutes that govern the action in which such individual is involved; and (D) the decisions of this court interpreting those rules and standards. Failure to comply with this rule may be grounds for dismissal of a case or proceeding, conversion of a case, appointment of a trustee or examiner, judgment by default, or other appropriate sanctions.

RULE 9013-1

MOTION PRACTICE - SET HEARING

(a) **Scope of Rule.** This rule applies to motions in bankruptcy cases and adversary proceedings. The term "motion" means application, request, objection to claim, or other proceeding in the nature of a motion or contested matter in which a party in interest seeks an order from or determination by the court. Motions for summary judgment are not governed by this rule, but are governed by Local Rule 7056-1. For purposes of this rule, the term "motion" does not refer to a summons, complaint, appeal, motion for summary judgment, or an ex parte motion.

(b) **Applicability.** In bankruptcy cases and adversary proceedings, whenever the movant seeks an order from or determination by the court and the movant believes the motion will be opposed, the procedures set forth in this rule should be used.

(c) **Motions.** The movant must file the motion in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2 within any applicable time limitation, including the time limitations of these rules, unless the court orders otherwise.

(1) No Separate Supporting Memorandum for a Written Motion. The motion and any supporting memorandum must be contained in one document, except as otherwise allowed by this rule. The document must include the following:

(A) an initial separate section stating succinctly the precise relief sought and the specific grounds for the motion; and

(B) one or more additional sections including a recitation of relevant

facts, supporting authority, and argument, and a concise statement of each basis supporting the motion with citations to applicable and controlling legal authority.

(2) The moving party shall serve the motion on those entities specified in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9013.

(3) **Failure to Comply with Requirements for Motions.** Failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (c)(1) may result in sanctions, including (a) returning the motion to counsel for resubmission in accordance with this rule, (b) denial of the motion, or (c) any other sanction deemed appropriate by the court.

(d) **Notice of Motion and Hearing.** The movant shall obtain and set an appropriate hearing date with the court scheduling clerk. A Notice of Motion and Notice of Hearing shall be filed in original form only together with a certificate of service evidencing compliance with the applicable service requirements. A Notice of Motion and Notice of Hearing shall:

(1) be in substantial conformity with Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-1, Notice of Motion and Notice of Hearing with alterations as may be appropriate to comply with these Local Rules;

(2) contain a specific statement of the relief requested or action intended in sufficient detail to meaningfully inform the parties of the intended action or relief requested or, if the motion is served with the notice, refer to the motion to describe the relief requested;

(3) set the last date on which an interested party may file an objection to the motion. The identified date must be based on the time period fixed by the Federal Rules of

Bankruptcy Procedure or by Local Rule 9006-1(b), as appropriate;

(4) include a statement that the hearing may be stricken and relief requested may be granted without a hearing unless an objection is timely filed;

(5) include a statement that the objecting party must attend the hearing and that failure to attend the hearing will be deemed a waiver of the objection; and

(6) be served by the movant on the case trustee, debtor, debtor-in-possession, those entities specified in these rules or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and other parties the court may direct.

(e) **Responses to Motions and Reply Memoranda.** A party responding to a motion must file its response in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2 by the date identified in the notice.

(1) **No Separate Supporting Memorandum for a Response.** The response and any supporting memorandum must be contained in one document, except as otherwise allowed by this rule. The document must include one or more sections including a recitation of relevant facts, a concise statement of each basis opposing the motion with citations to applicable and controlling legal authority, and an argument.

(2) **Reply Memorandum.** A reply memorandum is limited to rebuttal of matters raised in the response.

(3) **Limitation on Memoranda Considered.** Unless otherwise ordered, the court will consider only motions, responses filed by parties in interest, and reply memoranda filed by the movant(s).

(4) A Motion May Not Be Made in a Response or Reply Memorandum. No motion may be included in a response or reply memorandum. Such a motion must be made in a separate document.

(f) **Granting Relief Without a Hearing.** The court may, but is not required to, strike the hearing and grant the relief requested in a motion without a hearing if there has been no opposition to the motion filed or served on the movant.

(g) **Time for Striking Hearings.** A request to strike a hearing should be made at least two business days prior to the hearing.

(h) **Length of Motion and Response.** A motion other than for summary judgment or a response to a motion other than for summary judgment must not exceed 15 pages, exclusive of face sheet, table of contents, statements of issues and facts, and exhibits. The procedure for filing an overlength memorandum is set forth in subsection (k) of this rule.

(i) **Citations of Unpublished Decisions.** A memorandum may cite an unpublished decision from this district, but only if the decision is furnished to the court and parties when the memorandum is filed. Unpublished opinions from other districts may not be cited as authority. Unpublished decisions of this court should be cited as follows: *Smith v. Jones* (In re Smith), Ch. 7 Case No. 93B-02404, Adv. No. 94PC-2302, slip op. at 10 (Bankr. D. Ut. March 1, 1995). The clerk maintains an index and copies of selected, unpublished opinions from this district.

(j) **Citations of Supplemental Authority.** When pertinent and significant authorities come to the attention of a party after a memorandum has been filed, or after oral argument but before the court renders a decision, a party may advise the court by letter, with a copy to all

parties, setting forth the citations. The letter must, without argument, state the reason for the supplemental citations and include a reference either to the page of the memorandum or to a point argued orally to which the citations pertain. Any response must be promptly made and similarly limited.

(k) **Overlength Memoranda.** An order of the court must be obtained to file a memorandum that exceeds the page limitations set forth in subsection (h) of this rule. Such a motion may be made to the court ex parte, and must include a statement of why additional pages are needed and the number of pages. The court will approve the request only for good cause shown. Authorized, overlength memoranda must contain the following:

(1) a table of contents, with page references, setting forth the titles or headings of each section and subsection;

(2) a statement of the issues related to the precise relief sought;

(3) a concise statement of facts, with appropriate references to the record, relevant to the issues concerning the precise relief sought;

(4) argument, preceded by a summary, containing the contentions of the party with respect to the issues presented, and the reasons therefor, with citations to the authorities, statutes, and parts of the record relied on; and

(5) a short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.

(l) **Certificate of Service.** Unless otherwise ordered, a party must file a certificate of service of a motion or other paper required to be served on other parties. The certificate must be

filed with the motion or paper, endorsed upon the motion or paper, or filed separately as soon as possible and in any event before any action based upon the service is requested or taken by the court. The certificate must be in substantial conformity with Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-3.

RULE 9013 - 2

MOTION PRACTICE - OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

(a) **Scope of Rule.** This rule applies to motions in bankruptcy cases. The term “motion” means application, request, objection to claim, or other proceeding in the nature of a motion in which a party in interest seeks an order from or determination by the court. Motions for summary judgment are not governed by this rule, but are governed by Local Rule 7056-1. For purposes of this rule, the term “motion” does not refer to a summons, complaint, appeal, motion for summary judgment, or an ex parte motion.

(b) **Applicability.** Except as set forth herein, whenever the Bankruptcy Code or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure provide that an order may be entered or an action may be taken after "notice and a hearing," or a similar phrase, if the movant believes there will be no objections to the motion, the following procedure should be used. This rule does not apply:

- (1) whenever the court directs otherwise;
- (2) to any pleadings, motions, or notices in adversary proceedings under Part

VII of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure;

- (3) to hearings set under 11 U.S.C. § 1125;
- (4) to hearings on confirmation of a plan pursuant to chapter 9, 11 or 12;
- (5) applications for compensation that exceed \$10,000.00;
- (6) as otherwise provided by these Local Rules or the Federal Rules of

Bankruptcy Procedure.

(c) **Motions**. The movant must file the motion in compliance with Local Rule 5005-2 within any applicable time limitation, including the time limitations of these rules, unless the court orders otherwise.

(1) No Separate Supporting Memorandum for a Written Motion. The motion and any supporting memorandum must be contained in one document, except as otherwise allowed by this rule. The document must include the following:

(A) an initial separate section stating succinctly the precise relief sought and the specific grounds for the motion; and

(B) one or more additional sections including a recitation of relevant facts, supporting authority, and argument, and a concise statement of each basis supporting the motion with citations to applicable and controlling legal authority.

(2) The moving party shall serve the motion on those entities specified in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9013.

(3) Failure to Comply with Requirements for Motions. Failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (c)(1) may result in sanctions, including (a) returning the motion to counsel for resubmission in accordance with this rule, (b) denial of the motion, or (c) any other sanction deemed appropriate by the court.

(d) **Notice of Motion and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing**. The movant may reserve a time for, but not set, a hearing on the court's calendar. A Notice of Motion and Notice

of Opportunity for Hearing shall be filed in original form only together with a certificate of service evidencing compliance with the applicable service requirements. A Notice of Motion and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing shall:

(1) be in substantial conformity Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-2 Notice of Motion and Opportunity for Hearing;

(2) contain a specific statement of the relief requested or action intended in sufficient detail to meaningfully inform the parties of the relief requested or intended action or, if the motion is served with the notice, refer to the motion to describe the relief requested;

(3) set the last date on which an interested party may file an objection to the motion. The identified date must be based on the time period fixed by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure or by Local Rule 9006-1(b), as appropriate;

(4) include a statement that the relief requested may be granted without a hearing unless an objection is timely filed;

(5) include a statement that the objecting party must attend the hearing and that failure to attend the hearing will be deemed a waiver or the objection;

(6) be served by the movant on the case trustee, debtor, debtor-in-possession, those entities specified in these rules or Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and other parties as the court may direct;

(e) **Objection**. Any party opposing the motion must file an Objection before the

deadline stated in the Notice of Motion and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing. The Objection shall be filed with the court in original form only, and a copy thereof shall be served upon counsel for the movant on or before the date set forth in the notice. Service may be by mail and shall be complete upon mailing. Objections for hearing shall clearly specify the grounds upon which they are based. General objections will not be considered. Failure of a party to timely file written opposition will be deemed a waiver of any opposition to granting of the motion.

(f) **Court Action on Motions.**

(1) **Contested Matters.** Motions for which an opposition has been filed shall be set for hearing on the date and the time and place set forth in the Notice of Motion and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing. No further notice of the date, time, and place of hearing is required to be given.

(2) **Non-Contested Matters.** The court may, but is not required to grant the relief requested in a motion without a hearing if there has been no opposition to the motion filed or served on the movant.

(3) **Defective or Deficient Motions.** The court may deny, sua sponte, any defective or deficient motion, or a motion, the notice of which is subject to the provisions of this rule and which notice does not comply with this rule. Any such denial shall be without prejudice.

(4) **Court Set Hearing.** The court may set for hearing, sua sponte, any motion.

(5) **Non-Prosecuted Motions.** At the time the bankruptcy case is closed pursuant to 350, 707, 930, 1112, 1208, or 1307 of title 11, all pending motions which have

not been presented to the Court for disposition shall be deemed abandoned for want of prosecution. Any such denial shall be without prejudice.

(g) **Applicable provisions of Local Rule 9013-1.** Paragraphs (h) through (l) of Local Rule 9013-1 are also applicable to this rule.

RULE 9014-1

DISCOVERY IN CONTESTED MATTERS

At the request of any party in interest, or on the court's own motion, the court may order that Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026 applies to a contested matter.

RULE 9015-1

JURY TRIAL

(a) **Demand.** Where a jury trial is demanded in or by endorsement upon a pleading as permitted by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the words “JURY DEMANDED” should be typed in capital letters on the first page immediately below the title of the pleading.

(b) **Applicable Rules.** Fed. R. Civ. P. 38-39, 47-51 and 81(c), insofar as they pertain to jury trials, and DUCivR 83-7.5 apply in cases and proceedings, except that a jury demand made under Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b) must be filed in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5005.

(c) **Consent to Have Trial Conducted by Bankruptcy Judge.** If the right to a jury trial applies, a timely demand has been filed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), and the bankruptcy judge has been specially designated to conduct the jury trial, the parties may consent to have a jury trial conducted by a bankruptcy judge under § 157(e) of title 28 of the United States Code by jointly or separately filing a statement of consent no later than: (1) the time for filing the Report of Parties’ Planning Meeting under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7026 and Local Rule 7016-1(b); or (2) if a motion for withdrawal of reference is filed after the demand, within 7 days after service of the motion for withdrawal of reference. Failure to file a consent constitutes an objection by opposing party to a jury trial in the bankruptcy court.

RULE 9019-1

SETTLEMENTS OF ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

(a) **General.** The parties should file a written settlement agreement not less than 3 business days before a related hearing. Unless good cause is shown, if the parties settle a matter less than 3 business days before a related hearing, the court may assess costs equally to the parties including, court costs, reporter costs, and the judge's travel costs and per diem, if any. The clerk must bill the parties for the assessed costs and monitor the collection of the costs for the court.

(b) **Settlement of Adversary Proceeding with Trial Date.** In an adversary proceeding for which a trial date has been scheduled, the parties must immediately notify the court of any settlement agreement that resolves all or part of the proceeding. Parties who fail to give adequate notice of the cancellation of a trial date may be assessed costs. Whenever a civil action scheduled for jury trial is settled or otherwise disposed of by agreement in advance of the trial date, jury costs paid or incurred may be assessed against the parties and their attorneys as directed by the court. Jury costs may include attendance fees, per diem, mileage and parking. Jury costs will not be assessed if notice of settlement or disposition of the case is given to the Jury Administrator of the District Court Clerk's Office at least 1 full business day prior to the scheduled trial date.

RULE 9019-2

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Upon agreement and motion of all parties, the court may refer an adversary proceeding to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Program (“ADR Program”) for mediation under DUCivR 16-2. The motion may be made at the initial pretrial conference or at any other time. An adversary proceeding referred to the ADR Program will remain under the jurisdiction of the court for all purposes, including the entry of any order granting a motion to approve a stipulation resolving the adversary proceeding, dismissing the adversary proceeding or withdrawing the referral to the ADR Program.

RULE 9021-1

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF JUDGMENT OR ORDER

(a) **Separate Document Requirement.** Proposed orders must be prepared and submitted as separate documents, not attached to or included in motions or other papers filed with the court.

(b) **Review and Approval Procedures.**

(1) **Preparation, Service and Approval.** Unless otherwise provided herein or directed by the court, each proposed order and judgment should be prepared in writing and filed with the court by the attorney for the prevailing party. Objections to the proposed order or judgment must be filed within 7 days from the date the proposed order or judgment is filed.

(2) **Uncontested Matters and Orders Submitted in Open Court.** Unless otherwise directed by the court, the requirements set forth in subsection (1) do not apply to

(A) any proposed order or judgment on a matter that has been properly noticed and is uncontested, or

(B) any proposed order or judgment submitted in open court at the time of the hearing on the matter to which the proposed order or judgment applies.

(c) **Entry of Court Orders.** A Filing User submitting a document electronically that requires a judge's signature must promptly deliver the document in such form as the court

requires. All orders, decrees, judgments, and proceedings of the court, including orders submitted in open court, will be filed in accordance with these Local Rules, which will constitute entry on the docket kept by the clerk under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5003 and 9021. All signed orders will be filed electronically by the court or court personnel. Any order that has been electronically signed by a judge has the same force and effect as if the judge had affixed the judge's signature to a paper copy of the order and it had been entered on the docket in a conventional manner.

(d) **Judgment Based Upon a Written Instrument.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a judgment based upon a written instrument must be accompanied by the original instrument or a certified copy which must be filed as an exhibit in the case or proceeding at the time judgment is entered. The instrument must be marked as having been merged into the judgment and show the docket number of the case or proceeding. The instrument may be returned to the party filing it upon order of court only as in the case of other exhibits.

(e) **Papers to Accompany Proposed Judgments, Orders or Notices of Appeal.** A party filing a proposed judgment or order shall also attach to the order a designation of parties to receive notice pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9022(a) for use by the clerk. The designation must be in substantial conformity with, Local Bankruptcy Form 9021-1.

RULE 9022-1

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT OR ORDER

The clerk must mail or deliver by electronic means to the contesting parties, a copy of a judgment or order showing the date the judgment or order was entered in accordance with Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9022. Immediately upon the entry of an order or judgment, the clerk will transmit to Filing Users in the case or proceeding, in electronic form, a Notice of Electronic Filing. Electronic transmission of the Notice of Electronic Filing constitutes the notice required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9022. The clerk must give notice in paper form to persons who are not Filing Users.

RULE 9070-1

EXHIBITS

(a) Prior to Trial.

(1) Marking Exhibits. Prior to trial, each party should mark all exhibits to be introduced during trial using exhibit labels (stickers) obtained from the clerk. Plaintiffs use consecutive numbers; defendants use consecutive letters.

(2) Preparation for Trial. After completion of discovery and prior to the final pretrial conference, the attorneys for each party must: (A) prepare and serve on opposing attorneys a list that identifies and briefly describes all exhibits to be offered at trial; and (B) afford opposing attorneys opportunity to examine the exhibits. The parties must list the exhibits in the final pretrial order.

(b) During Trial.

(1) Custody of the Clerk. Unless the court orders otherwise, all exhibits that are admitted into evidence during trial, that are suitable for filing and transmission to the appellate court as a part of the record on appeal, must be placed in the custody of the clerk.

(2) Custody of the Parties. Unless the court orders otherwise, any other exhibit admitted into evidence during trial must be retained in the custody of the party offering it. With approval of the court, photocopies may be substituted for the exhibits once they have been introduced into evidence.

(c) **After Trial.**

(1) **Exhibits in the Custody of the Clerk.** If the clerk takes custody of exhibits under subsection (b)(1) of this rule, the exhibits may not be taken from the custody of the clerk until final disposition of the matter, except upon order of the court and execution of a receipt that identifies the material taken. The receipt must be filed in the case or proceeding.

(2) **Retrieval from Evidence.** With the permission of the clerk, parties should retrieve all exhibits from the custody of the clerk within 30 days after the expiration of the appeal period or after the mandate of the final reviewing court is filed. A party failing to comply with this rule will be notified by the clerk to retrieve its exhibits and sign a receipt for them. If the exhibits are not timely retrieved, the clerk may destroy or otherwise dispose of them as the clerk may see fit.

(3) **Exhibits in the Custody of the Parties.** Unless the court orders otherwise, the party offering any exhibit of the kind described in subsection (b)(2) of this rule must retain custody of it and be responsible to the court for preserving it in its condition as of the time admitted, until the time for appeal has expired or after the mandate of the final reviewing court is filed.

(4) **Access to Exhibits by Parties.** In case of an appeal, any party, upon written request of any other party or by order of the court, must make available any or all original exhibits in its possession, or true copies thereof, to enable another party to prepare the record on appeal.

(5) Exhibits in Appeals. When a notice of appeal is filed, each party must prepare and submit to the clerk a list that designates which exhibits are necessary for the determination of the appeal and in whose custody they remain. Parties who have custody of exhibits so listed must safekeep and transport the exhibits to the appellate court. All other exhibits that are not necessary for the determination of the appeal and that are not in the custody of the clerk must remain in the custody of the respective party, until the mandate of the final reviewing court is filed.

(d) Contested Matters. Prior to hearing, each party should mark all exhibits to be introduced during the hearing using exhibit labels (stickers) obtained from the clerk. Movants use consecutive numbers; respondents use consecutive letters.

RULE 9071-1

PROCEDURAL STIPULATIONS

(a) **Procedural Requirement.** An agreement affecting the course or conduct of a trial or hearing must be in writing, signed by the parties, or made a part of the record by oral stipulation.

(b) **Court Approval - General.** A stipulation between the parties relating to proceedings before the court or modifying a prior order of the court will not be effective until approved by the court.

(c) **Stipulations to Continue Proceedings.** A stipulation between the parties to continue a hearing or trial before the court will not be effective unless approved by the court. A motion for continuance of a trial must be filed with the court not less than 3 business days before the trial. Unless good cause is shown, where a trial continuance is granted less than 3 business days before the trial date, the court may assess costs equally to the parties including, but not limited to, court costs, reporter costs, and the judge's travel costs and per diem, if any. The clerk must bill the parties for the assessed costs and monitor the collection of the costs for the court.

(d) **Continuance of Trial or Hearing Date.** The court may continue a trial or hearing for any reason and notice of such continuance shall be given to the parties by the clerk of court, or as otherwise directed by the court. The court may continue a trial or hearing on the date it is to be heard without further notice to parties other than those who appeared at the scheduled trial or hearing. Notice announced on the record at the time of the previously set trial or hearing will suffice.

RULE 9073-1

HEARINGS

(a) **Scope of Rule.** This rule applies to matters requiring a hearing in either a case or an adversary proceeding.

(b) **Setting Hearings.** The movant or a party objecting to a claim must obtain a hearing date and time on the court's calendar from the scheduling clerk for the judge assigned to the case. Unless modified by court order, hearings must be scheduled with sufficient time to serve notice and to give parties in interest time to file responsive memoranda as allowed in these Local Rules. The movant or objecting party must file the motion or objection within 3 business days after the hearing has been set. The court may strike the hearing if the motion or objection is not filed timely without further notice, and may sanction any party that sets a matter for hearing but fails to timely file the applicable motion or objection. After the hearing has been scheduled, the movant or objecting party may not add or substitute other motions or objections without the express permission of the scheduling clerk. The court may strike any motion or objection that was added or substituted without permission.

(c) **Order of Hearings.** The court will direct the order in which hearings will be held to promote efficiency and justice.

(d) **Movant Responsible to Give Notice.** The movant or the objecting party is responsible for properly serving the motion or objection and notice to all parties entitled to notice.

(e) **Rescheduling Hearings.** If an objection or response to a motion or objection has been filed, the hearing may not be rescheduled without the consent of all parties and the Court.

(f) **Cancellation of Hearings.** If the movant or other party wishes to cancel a noticed hearing for any reason, the movant or other party must immediately give notice of the cancellation to the scheduling clerk and parties receiving notice. The court may assess costs against the movant or parties who fail to give adequate notice of the cancellation of a hearing.

(g) **Withdrawal of Motion.** A movant or party who does not intend to pursue a motion or objection must immediately file a withdrawal of the motion and notify the scheduling clerk and parties in interest who received the motion. Even if the motion is withdrawn, the movant or party must attend the hearing unless excused by the court. A movant or party who fails to provide notice under this rule may be assessed costs.

(h) **Withdrawal of Response to Motion.** A responding party who does not intend to argue its position at the hearing, must immediately file a withdrawal of the response, notify the movant of the withdrawal, and notify the scheduling clerk. The court may assess costs against a party for failure to comply with this rule.

(i) **Attendance at Hearing.** Unless a hearing is stricken pursuant to Local Rule 9013-1(f), or rescheduled pursuant to subsection (e) of this Local Rule, the movant and any responding or objecting party must appear at the hearing.

(j) **Failure to Appear at a Hearing.** Unless excused by the court, failure to appear at a hearing may be deemed either a waiver of the motion by the movant or a consent to the motion by the responding party. A movant or responding party who fails to attend a hearing when required may be assessed costs incurred by the opposing party.

APPENDIX

Local Bankruptcy Forms

Local Bankruptcy Form 2083-1.	Form for Verification And Request for Chapter 13 Discharge - Local Rule 2083-1 (m)
Local Bankruptcy Form 2091-2.	Form for Withdrawal as Counsel - Local Rule 2091-2.
Local Bankruptcy Form 2091-2-A.	Form of Order Granting Motion to Withdraw as Counsel - Local Form 2091-2-A.
Local Bankruptcy Form 3011-1.	Form for Payment of Unclaimed Funds - Local Rule 3011-1
Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1.	Form for Request for Abandonment and Proposed Abandonment - Local Rule 6007-1
Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1-A.	Form for Notice of Abandonment - Local Rule 6007-1
Local Bankruptcy Form 6007-1-B.	Form for Notice of Abandonment - Local Rule 6007-1
Local Bankruptcy Form 6070-1.	Form for Declaration Regarding Tax Returns - Local Rule 2083-1(d)(1)(E) and Local Rule 6070-1(c)(3)
Local Bankruptcy Form 7016-1.	Form 35. Report of Parties' Planning Meeting - Local Rule 7016-1(b)
Local Bankruptcy Form 7016-1-A.	Form for Pretrial Order - Local Rule 7016-1(h)
Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-1.	Form for Notice - Local Rule 9013-1(d)(1)
Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-2.	Form for Notice of Opportunity for Hearing - Local Rule 9013-2(d)(1)
Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-3.	Form for Certificate of Service - Local Rule 9013-1(l) and 9013-2(g)
Local Bankruptcy Form 9021-1.	Form for Designation of Parties to Be Served - Local Rule 9021-1(e)

Local Form 2083-1

Form for Verification And Request For Chapter 13 Discharge - Local Rule 2083-1(m)

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:	Bankruptcy No.
Debtor(s).	Chapter 13
	Hon. <u>(Judge's Name)</u>

VERIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR DISCHARGE

The Debtor(s), in the above-captioned case, being duly sworn, state as follows:

1. The Chapter 13 Trustee has issued a Notice of Completion of Plan Payments and the Debtors hereby request the court to enter a discharge in this case.

2. The Debtors have filed with the Bankruptcy Court Official Form 23 (Debtor's Certification of Completion of Postpetition Instructional Course Concerning Personal Financial Management).

3. A. I/We have not been required by a judicial or administrative order, or by statute to pay any domestic support obligation as defined in 11 U.S.C. §101(14A) either before this bankruptcy was filed or at any time after the filing of this bankruptcy.

OR

3. B. I/We certify that prior to the date of this affidavit I/We have paid all amounts due under any domestic support obligation [as defined in 11 U.S.C. §101(14A)] required by a judicial or administrative order, or by statute including amounts due before this bankruptcy was filed, to the extent provided for by the plan. The name and address of each holder of a domestic support obligation are as

follows:

_____ Name _____

_____ Address _____

_____ Address _____

[Note: If "3.B" is applicable, all information required in questions B.1 through 3 below must also be provided]

B.1. My/Our most recent address is as follows:

_____ Address _____

_____ Address _____

B.2. The name and address of my/our most recent employer(s) is as follows:

_____ Name _____

_____ Address _____

_____ Address _____

B.3. The following creditors hold a claim that is not discharged under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) or (a)(4), or a claim that was reaffirmed under 11 U.S.C. § 524(c):

_____ Name _____

_____ Name _____

4. I/We have not received a discharge in a Chapter 7, 11 or 12 bankruptcy case filed within 4 years prior to filing this Chapter 13 bankruptcy.

5. I/We have not received a discharge in another Chapter 13 bankruptcy case filed within 2 years prior to filing this Chapter 13 bankruptcy case.

6. A. I/We did not have either at the time of filing this bankruptcy or at the present time, equity in excess of \$125,000.00 in the type of property described in 11 U.S.C. § 522(p)(1) [generally the debtor's homestead]

OR

B. There is not currently pending any proceeding in which I [in an individual case] or either of us [in a joint case] may be found guilty of a felony of the kind described in 11 U.S.C. § 522(q)(1)(A) or liable for a debt of the kind described in 11 U.S.C. § 522 (q)(1)(B).

_____/s/_____
Debtor
_____/s/_____
Debtor

NOTICE

Any objection to this verification must be filed within 21 days after service of this verification. If no objection is filed, the court may enter a discharge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1328(a) without further notice or hearing.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

[Serve on all parties-in-interest. Certificate of service must comply with Local Rule 9013-1(j) and (k) and Local Bankruptcy Form 9013-3].

COMMITTEE NOTE (2013)

Section 1328 sets the qualifications and requirements for a debtor to receive a Chapter 13 discharge. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(b)(7) and (8) also require the debtor to file certain statements before the entry of a discharge. This form contains the certifications and statements required to establish the debtor's qualification for a discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 1328. The form must be filed within 60 days after the Chapter 13 trustee files the Notice of Completion of Plan Payments, and it must be served on all parties-in-interest. *See 11 U.S.C. § 1328; Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(b)(7) and (8) and (c); Local Rule 2083-1(m)*. If no objection is filed within 21 days after service, the court may enter a discharge pursuant to § 1328(a) without further notice or hearing (see Local Rule 2083-1(m)). **If this form is not timely filed, the court may close the case without the entry of a discharge.**

[*State the alternative that applies*]

_____ with the client's consent, which is attached to this motion; or

_____ without client's consent and is accompanied by:

_____ certification that Client has been served with (I) a copy of this motion, (ii) the attached written description of the status of the case, including the dates and times of any scheduled court proceedings, pending compliance with any existing court orders, and the possibility of sanctions; or

_____ certification that the Client cannot be located or, for any other reason, cannot be notified of the pendency of the motion and status of the case.

The undersigned certifies.

[*State the alternative that applies*]

_____ there are no pending motions or trials; or

_____ a hearing on [*State the matter set for hearing*].

_____ a certification signed by Counsel is attached indicating that Client is prepared for trial as scheduled and is eligible pursuant to Local Rule 9011-2(b) to appear pro se at trial; or

_____ the following specific facts justify withdrawal of counsel without present appearance of substitution of counsel or appearance by the individual party: [*Set forth specific facts*]

CERTIFICATION

Counsel hereby certifies that a copy of this Motion for Withdrawal of Counsel has been sent to Client at the address indicated above.

Dated this ___ Day of _____, 20__.

Moving Attorney

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
(SEE LOCAL FORM 9013-3)**

Local Form 2091-2-A

Form for Order for Withdrawal of Counsel- Local Rule 2091-2

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:	Bankruptcy No.
Debtor(s).	Chapter
	Hon. <u>(Judge's Name)</u>

Order on Motion for Withdrawal of Counsel

Pursuant to, _____'s (Counsel), Motion for Withdrawal of Counsel and Local Rule 2091-2(b)(1)(A), the Court hereby ORDERS that Counsel May withdraw, and is hereby removed as counsel for _____(Client).

With regard to Client's continued representation, the Court Orders has follows:

- (1) Client or new counsel for Client must file a Notice of Appearance within 21 days after the entry of this order. Pursuant to Local Rule 9011-2(a), no corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other artificial entity may appear pro se, by must be represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice in this court.
- (2) A party who fails to file Notice of Substitution of Counsel or Notice of Appearance as set forth above will be deemed to be proceeding *pro se* and, may be subject to sanction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(f)(1), including but not limited to dismissal or default judgment.

(3) With regard to scheduling the Court orders as follows:

[State the alternative that applies]

_____ All litigation dates pursuant to the controlling scheduling order remains in effect; or

_____ A scheduling conference is scheduled for _____; or

_____ The action shall be stayed until 21 days after entry of this order.

DESIGNATION OF PARTIES TO RECEIVE NOTICE

(SEE LOCAL FORM 9021-1)

is deceased, and Claimant is a person authorized to act on behalf of the estate of the original claimant and appropriate documentation substantiating Claimant's authority [e.g., certified copies of all probate documents including a copy of the death certificate and appointment of executor] is attached.

3. Claimant has made sufficient inquiry and has no knowledge that this claim has been previously paid, that any other application for this claim is currently pending before this Court, or that any party other than the Claimant is entitled to submit an application for the payment of this claim.

4. Claimant has provided notice to the United States Attorney for the District of Utah of this Application pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2042 and a certificate of mailing is attached to this Application.

5. A photocopy of government issued photo identification of Claimant showing Claimant's signature [e.g. driver's license or passport] is attached. If name of the Applicant is different from the name of the original claimant due to marriage, divorce, etc, appropriate documentation [e.g. certified copy of divorce decree, marriage license] is attached.

6. I understand that, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 152 and 3571, I will be fined not more than \$500,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, if I have knowingly and fraudulently made any false statements in this document.

Privacy Policy

(See Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 9037)

Applicant shall redact only the following personal data identifiers from the Application and any supporting documentation attached to the Application before filing such documents: (i) all but the last four digits of a social security number or a tax ID number; (ii) all names of minor children (use minors' initials); (iii) all but the last four digits of any bank, savings or similar account numbers; and (iv) all birth date information except the year.

The responsibility for redacting personal data identifiers rests solely with the filing party.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION DEADLINE

Any party in interest who objects to the relief sought in this Application must, within twenty-one (21) days of the mailing of this Application, serve and file an objection or other appropriate response to this Application with the Bankruptcy Court Clerk’s Office 350 South Main Street, 3rd Floor, Salt Lake City, UT 84101.

Date

Printed name of Claimant(s)

Signature of Claimant(s)

Street Address

City and State

Last Four Digits of SSN or full Tax ID Number if Claimant is a business

Telephone and Email Address

STATE OF _____)

: ss.

COUNTY OF _____)

The foregoing instrument was subscribed and sworn to and acknowledged before me

This _____ Day of _____, 20_____.

My Commission Expires:

(Notary Public)

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on _____(date), I mailed a copy of
this foregoing Application and all attachments to the following:

Office of the United States Attorney
District of Utah
185 South State Street, Suite 300
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Debtor
(Name and address of Debtor)

United States Trustee
Ken Garff Building
405 South Main Street, Suite 300
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Debtors' Attorney
(Name and address of Debtor's Attorney)

Chapter ____ Trustee
(Name and address of case trustee)

Original Claimant
(Name and address of original claimant)

Dated: _____

(Claimant's Signature)

Local Form 6007-1

Form for Request for Abandonment and Proposed Abandonment - Local Rule 6007-1

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:

Debtor(s).

Bankruptcy No.

Chapter

Hon. (Judge's Name)

**REQUEST FOR ABANDONMENT AND TRUSTEE'S PROPOSED ABANDONMENT
OF PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE**

REQUEST FOR ABANDONMENT

Chapter 7 Trustee: _____

Description of Secured Property: _____

Value of Property: \$ _____

Basis of Valuation: _____

Amount of Liens, if any, on the Property: Approximately \$ _____
to: _____

The above information is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Attached to this request are documents that reflect a properly perfected security interest in the property listed above. It is requested

that the trustee endorse this Proposed Abandonment so that it may be noticed to all parties in interest pursuant to Local Rules 6007-1. Should the chapter 7 trustee fail or refuse to endorse this Proposed Abandonment, it will not be noticed to parties in interest and shall not be effective.

Name: Attorney name

Attorney for: _____

PROPOSED ABANDONMENT

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §554, I found the above listed property burdensome to the estate or of inconsequential value to the estate. I propose to abandon such property subject to the notice provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 6007, and Local Rule 6007-1.

Date:_____.

By Electronic Endorsement

Chapter 7 Trustee

ABANDONMENT OF THE PROPERTY IDENTIFIED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES PURSUANT TO BANKRUPTCY RULE 6007 AND LOCAL RULE 6007-1.

Local Form 6007-1-A

Form for Notice of Proposed Abandonment- Local Rule 6007-1

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:

Debtor(s).

Bankruptcy No.

Chapter

Hon. (Judge's Name)

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED ABANDONMENT PURSUANT TO BANKRUPTCY RULE 6007 AND
BANKRUPTCY LOCAL RULES 6007-1**

OBJECTION DEADLINE: _____

TO ALL PARTIES IN INTEREST:

YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. (If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant a request for abandonment filed by [secured creditor, interested party, debtor] _____ the chapter 7 trustee proposes to abandon the following described property of the estate:

[Insert description of property as set forth in the request for abandonment]

NO HEARING WILL BE CONDUCTED ON THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT UNLESS A WRITTEN OBJECTION IS FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT ON OR BEFORE THE OBJECTION DEADLINE SET FORTH BELOW.

If you do not want the property abandoned, or if you want the Court to consider your views on the Proposed Abandonment, then, on or before _____ (date must be at least 14 days from the date of mailing this notice plus 3 days for mailing), you or your attorney must:

1. File with the Court a written response explaining your position at:

United States Bankruptcy Court
350 South Main Street, Room 301
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

If you mail your response to the Court for filing, you must mail it early enough so the Court will receive it on or before the date stated above.

2. Serve a copy of your response upon the following via ECF or U.S. mail:

Name
Address
(Chapter 7 Trustee)

Name
Address
(Attorney for Requesting Party)

DATED: _____.

By _____

Local Rule 6007-1-B

Form Notice of Abandonment - Local Rule 6007-1

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:

Debtor(s).

Bankruptcy No.

Chapter

Hon. (Judge's Name)

NOTICE OF ABANDONMENT PURSUANT TO LOCAL RULE 6007-1

Notice of Proposed Abandonment having been served on all parties in interest and no objection having been filed, the Trustee hereby abandons the following described property of the estate.

Description of Property:_____.

Date:_____

Chapter 7 Trustee

By Electronic Endorsement

FOR THIS NOTICE TO BE AN EFFECTIVE ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY, IT MUST BE ELECTRONICALLY ENDORSED BY THE TRUSTEE.

Bankruptcy Unit of the Utah State Tax Commission and that such returns disclosed the following liabilities and/or refunds:

Federal or State	Tax Year	Type of Tax/Form No.	Tax Liability	Tax Refund

3. I/we acknowledge that the court will not confirm any Chapter 13 Plan and the case may be dismissed at or before the confirmation hearing unless all tax returns have been filed.

4. I/we further acknowledge that I/we will file and serve on the trustee an amended declaration if further required tax returns are filed with the taxing authorities after the date indicated in paragraph 1 above.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Debtor

Debtor

[insert typewritten name of Attorney for Debtor(s)]

[insert typewritten address and telephone number of Attorney for Debtor(s)]

Local Form 7016-1

Form 35. Report of Parties' Planning Meeting - Local Rule 7016-1(b)

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

In re:	Bankruptcy No.
Debtor(s).	Chapter
_____	Adversary Proceeding No.
Plaintiff(s),	Hon. (<u>Judge's Name</u>)
vs	
Defendant(s).	

REPORT OF PARTIES' PLANNING MEETING

1. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), a meeting was held on (date) at (place) and was attended by:

(name) for plaintiff(s) (party name)
(name) for plaintiff(s) (party name)
(name) for plaintiff(s) (party name)

2. **Pre-Discover Disclosures.** The parties [have exchanged] [will exchange by (date)] the information required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) and Local Rule 7016-1.

3. **Discovery Plan.** The parties jointly propose to the court the following discovery plan: [Use separate paragraphs or subparagraphs as necessary if parties disagree.]

- a. Discovery will be needed on the following subjects: (brief description of subjects on which discovery will be needed).
- b. Disclosure or discovery of electronically stored information should be handled as follows: (brief description of parties' proposals).
- c. The parties have agreed to an order regarding claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material asserted after production, as follows: (brief description of provisions of proposed order).
- d. All discovery commenced in time to be completed by ____ (date). [Discovery on ____ (issue for early discovery) to be completed by ____ (date).]
- e. Maximum of ____ interrogatories by each party to any other party. [Responses due ____ days after service.]
- f. Maximum of ____ requests for admission by each party to any other party. [Response due ____ days after service.]
- g. Maximum of ____ depositions by plaintiff(s) and ____ by defendant(s).
- h. Each deposition [other than of _____] limited to maximum of ____ hours unless extended by agreement of parties.
- i. Reports from retained experts under Rule 26(a)(2) due:
from plaintiff(s) by ____ (date)
from defendant(s) by ____ (date)
Supplementations under Rule 26(c) due ____ (time(s) or interval(s)) .

4. **Other Items.** [Use separate paragraphs or subparagraphs as necessary if parties disagree.]

- a. The parties [request] [do not request] a conference with the court before entry of the scheduling order.
- b. The parties request a pretrial conference in (month and year) .
- c. Plaintiff(s) should be allowed until (date) to join additional parties and until (date) to amend the pleadings.
- d. Defendant(s) should be allowed until (date) to join additional parties and until (date) to amend the pleadings.
- e. All potentially dispositive motions should be filed by (date) .
- f. Settlement [is likely] [is unlikely] [cannot be evaluated prior to (date)]
[may be enhanced by use of the following alternative dispute resolution procedure: []].
- g. Final lists of witnesses and exhibits under Rule 26(a)(3) should be due from plaintiff(s) by (date)
From defendant(s) by (date)
- h. Parties should have ____days after service of final lists of witnesses and exhibits to list objections under Rule 26(a)(3).
- i. The case should be ready for trial by (date) [and at this time is expected to take approximately [length of time] .

5. **[Other matters.]**

Date:

Local Form 7016-1-A

Form for Pretrial Order - Local Rule 7016-1(h)

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Debtor(s).</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Plaintiff(s),</div> vs <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Defendant(s).</div>		Bankruptcy No. Chapter Adversary Proceeding No. Hon. (<u>Judge's Name</u>)
--	--	---

PRETRIAL ORDER

This matter having come before the court on *[insert date]* at a pretrial conference held before *[insert name]* pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7016; and *[insert name]* having appeared as counsel for plaintiff and *[insert name]* having appeared as counsel for defendant and *[insert name]* having appeared as counsel for *[insert name]*; the following action was taken: *[State]*.

[Delete foregoing if no final pretrial conference is held.]

1. **JURISDICTION.** The jurisdiction of the court is properly invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. This is a *[core/noncore]* matter within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). If noncore, the parties

[*consent/do not consent*] to entry of a final judgment or order by the bankruptcy judge. The jurisdiction of the court is not disputed and is hereby determined to be present.

2. **VENUE.** Venue is laid in the [*insert either Central or Northern*] Division of the District of Utah.

3. **GENERAL NATURE OF THE CLAIMS OF THE PARTIES.**

- (a) Plaintiff's claims. [*State brief summary.*]
- (b) Defendant's claims. [*State brief summary.*]
- (c) Other parties' claims. [*State brief summary for each party.*]

4. **UNCONTROVERTED FACTS.** The following facts are established by admissions in the pleadings or by stipulation of counsel. [*Set out uncontroverted facts, including admitted jurisdictional facts and all other material facts concerning which there is no genuine issue.*]

5. **CONTESTED ISSUES OF FACT.** The contested issues of fact remaining for decision are: [*State*]

6. **CONTESTED ISSUES OF LAW.** The contested issues of law in addition to those implicit in the foregoing issues of fact are: [*State*]

7. **EXHIBITS.** The following, constituting all of the exhibits to be introduced at trial, have been exchanged between the parties:

- (a) Plaintiff's exhibits: [*List*]
- (b) Defendant's exhibits: [*List*]
- (c) Exhibits of other parties (if involved): [*List*]

(d) Exhibits shall be presented to and marked for identification by the clerk prior to the day of trial in accordance with Local Rule 9070-1(a) or (d). The handling of exhibits both during and after trial is governed by Local Rule 9070-1(b) and (c).

8. **WITNESSES.**

(a) In the absence of reasonable notice to opposing counsel to the contrary, plaintiff will call as witnesses: *[List]*; plaintiff may call: *[List]*; and plaintiff will use the following depositions: *[List]*.

(b) In the absence of reasonable notice to opposing counsel to the contrary, defendant will call as witnesses: *[List]*; defendant may call: *[List]*; and defendant will use the following depositions: *[List]*.

(c) In the absence of reasonable notice to opposing counsel to the contrary *[identify additional party]* will call as witnesses: *[List]*; *[identify additional party]* may call: *[List]*; and *[identify additional party]* will use the following depositions: *[List]*.

(d) In the event that other witnesses are to be called at the trial, a statement of their names and addresses and the general subject matter of their testimony will be served upon opposing counsel and filed with the court at least *[insert]* days prior to trial. This restriction shall not apply to rebuttal witnesses, the necessity of whose testimony reasonably cannot be anticipated before the time of trial.

9. **AMENDMENTS TO PLEADINGS.** There are no requests to amend pleadings. *[or]* The following order was made regarding amendments to the pleadings: *[State]*.

10. **DISCOVERY.** Discovery has been completed. *[or]* Discovery is to be completed by *[insert date]*. *[or]* Further discovery is limited to *[State]*. *[or]* The following provisions were made for discovery: *[State]*.

11. **TRIAL SETTING.** The adversary proceeding is set for trial on *[insert date]* at *[insert time]*. Estimated length of trial is *[insert number]* days.

12. **SETTLEMENT.** Counsel have conferred respecting settlement of this matter and consider the possibility of settlement [*insert good/fair/poor*]. Trial will not be postponed to allow further settlement negotiations except upon a showing of good cause.

The foregoing proposed pretrial order (prior to execution by the court) is hereby adopted this _____ day of _____, 20____.

[INSERT SIGNATURE LINES, INCLUDING ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR ALL PARTIES]

Local Form - 9013-1

Form for Notice - Local Rule 9013-1

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

In re:	Bankruptcy No.
Debtor(s).	Chapter
	Hon. (<u>Judge's Name</u>)

**NOTICE OF [MOTION TO] [APPLICATION FOR] [OBJECTION TO CLAIM]
AND NOTICE OF HEARING**

(Objection Deadline: _____)
(Hearing Date: _____)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that [movant's name] has filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah, [title of pleading] (the Motion/Application/Objection).

YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

[Insert a specific statement of the relief requested, action intended or claim, including the amount of fees to be paid pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(c)(2), if applicable; amount of debt to be incurred;

amount of payment to be made; the basic terms and provisions of a settlement or compromise; or, with respect to a proposed sale of property, a description of the property, the time and place of any public sale, and the terms and conditions of any private sale, all sufficient to meaningfully inform the parties of the intended action or claim.]

If you do not want the Court to grant the relief requested in the [Motion/Application/ Objection] then:

(1) on or before [objection deadline] you or your lawyer must file with the Bankruptcy Court a written objection to the [Motion/Application/ Objection] explaining your position, at:

United States Bankruptcy Court
350 South Main Street, Room 301
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

If you mail your objection to the Bankruptcy Court for filing you must mail it early enough so that the Court will **receive** it on or before [objection deadline]. You must also mail a copy to the undersigned counsel at [name and address of movants attorney].

(2) attend the hearing on the [Motion/Application/ Objection] which is set for [(date) at (time) in Courtroom ____, United States Bankruptcy Court, (address).] Failure to attend the hearing will be deemed a waiver of your objection.

If you or your attorney do not take these steps, the Bankruptcy Court may decide that you do not oppose the relief sought in the [Motion/Application/ Objection] and may enter an order granting that relief. In the absence of a timely filed objection, the undersigned counsel may and will ask the Court to strike the hearing enter an order approving the [Motion/Application/ Objection] without hearing.

Dated this ____ Day of _____, 20 .

Signature

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
(SEE LOCAL FORM 9013-3)

Local Form 9013-2

Form for Notice of Opportunity for Hearing - Local Rule 9013-2

Attorney Submitting (Utah State Bar No.)
Address
Telephone No.
Facsimile No. (Optional)
E-Mail Address (Recommended)
Attorney for

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

In re:	Bankruptcy No.
Debtor(s).	Chapter
	<u>Hon. (Judge's Name)</u>

**NOTICE OF [MOTION TO] [APPLICATION FOR] [OBJECTION TO CLAIM]
AND NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING**

(Objection Deadline: _____)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that [movant's name] has filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah, [title of pleading] (the Motion/Application/Objection).

YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

[Insert a specific statement of the relief requested, action intended or claim, including the amount of fees to be paid pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(c)(2), if applicable; amount of debt to be incurred; amount of payment to be made; the basic terms and provisions of a settlement or compromise; or, with respect to a proposed sale of

property, a description of the property, the time and place of any public sale, and the terms and conditions of any private sale, all sufficient to meaningfully inform the parties of the intended action or claim.]

NO HEARING WILL BE CONDUCTED ON THIS [MOTION/APPLICATION/OBJECTION] UNLESS A WRITTEN OBJECTION IS FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT ON OR BEFORE THE OBJECTION DEADLINE SET FORTH BELOW.

If you do not want the Court to grant the relief requested in the [Motion/Application/ Objection] then you or your attorney must:

(1) on or before [objection deadline] file with the Bankruptcy Court a written Objection, explaining your position, at:

United States Bankruptcy Court
350 South Main Street, Room 301
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

If you mail your objection to the Bankruptcy Court for filing you must mail it early enough so that the Court will **receive** it on or before [objection deadline]. You must also mail a copy to the undersigned counsel at [name and address of movants attorney].

(2) attend a hearing on [(date) at (time) in Courtroom _____, United States Bankruptcy Court, (address).] **There will be no further notice of the hearing** and failure to attend the hearing will be deemed a waiver if your objection.

If you or your attorney do not take these steps, the Bankruptcy Court may decide that you do not oppose the relief sought in the [Motion/Application/ Objection] and may enter an order granting that relief. In the absence of a timely filed objection, the undersigned counsel may and will ask the Court to enter an order approving the [Motion/Application/ Objection] without hearing.

Dated this ___ Day of _____, 20__.

Signature

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
(SEE LOCAL FORM 9013-3)**

Local Form 9013-3
Form for Certificate of Service - Local Rule 9013-1(l)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE – BY NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING (CM/ECF)

I hereby certify that on (date) I electronically filed the foregoing (name of document) with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Utah by using the CM/ECF system. I further certify that the parties of record in this case, as identified below, are registered CM/ECF users

[List the name and email address for each party receiving electronic notice. The names and email addresses for each party may be obtained and copied into the certificate of service by accessing the Court’s mailing report through CM/ECF Utilities/Miscellaneous/Mailings/Mailing Info for a Case]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE – MAIL, OTHER

I hereby certify that on (date) I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the foregoing (name of document) as follows:

[Select only the methods of service that apply]

Mail Service - By regular first class United States mail, postage fully pre-paid, addressed to:

[If service is on fewer than all parties in interest, list names and complete addresses of all parties receiving notice by mail].

Mail Service to Entire Matrix – By regular first class United States mail, postage fully pre-paid, addressed to all parties who did not receive electronic service as set forth herein listed on the Official Court Mailing Matrix dated _____ attached hereto.

[If notice must be served on all parties in interest (i.e. Rule 2002 notices) attach the court’s official case matrix that has the same date as the certificate of service. Parties receiving electronic notice do not need to receive additional notice by mail. A copy of the official case matrix in .PDF format may be obtained through CM/ECF/Utilities/Miscellaneous/Mailings/Mailing Matrix by Case and may be attached to the certificate of service through the Adobe program or other methods]

Certified Mail Service – By certified United States mail, postage fully pre-paid, addressed to:

Hand Delivery – By delivery to the following parties at:

Other - [identify parties served and manner of service]:

(Signature)

COMMITTEE NOTE (2013)

The purpose and intent of this form “Certificate of Service” is to establish that the serving party has complied with all applicable notice requirements. The Certificate of Service should only state the applicable method(s) of service used. All adaptations of the form should carry out the intent of the form.

Local Form 9021-1
Form for Designation of Parties to Receive Notice - Local Rule - 9021-1

DESIGNATION OF PARTIES TO RECEIVE NOTICE

Service of the foregoing **Order (Enter Exact Title of Order)** shall be served to the parties and in the manner designated below:

By Electronic Service: I certify that the parties of record in this case as identified below, are registered CM/ECF users:

[List the name and email address for each party receiving electronic notice. The names and email addresses for each party may be obtained and copied into the certificate of service by accessing the Court's mailing report through CM/ECF Utilities/Miscellaneous/Mailings/Mailing Info for a Case]

By U.S. Mail - In addition to the parties of record receiving notice through the CM/ECF system, the following parties should be served notice pursuant to Fed R. Civ. P. 5(b).

- *[State "None" if there are no additional parties.*
- *If there are additional parties list the names and addresses of the additional parties.*
- *If all parties on the official case matrix should receive notice, state "All parties on the Court's official case matrix".]*

(Signature by Filer)

COMMITTEE NOTE (2013)

The purpose and intent of this form "Designation of Parties to Receive Notice" is to identify the contesting parties and other entities who should receive notice of entry of an order pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9022(a). Because of the significant mailing costs incurred by the Court notice by mail should be limited to contesting parties and entities required to receive notice pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code or Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. All adaptations of the form should carry out the intent of the form.